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CATHERINE SCHUYLER.

In the golden September of 1753, Philip Schuyler had written to his friend Abraham Ten Broek, sending "love to sweet Kitty V. R.," and in 1755 he reached his majority and prepared for his wedding day with the maiden. This Philip Schuyler was descended from the spirited and high-minded Peter Pettersen Schuyler, who seeking fortune in the western world, had found his way to New Amsterdam and, December 12, 1650, had married Margaret, daughter of the resolute and unyielding resident director of the Van Rensselaers, Brant Arentse Van Schlictenhorst. Naturally, he espoused their quarrels, which were many. He took part in the discussions between the representative of the patroon and the governor, "Peter the Headstrong," and these often waxed furious. He is first seen drawing his sword in defense of his brother-in-law in a street fracas between the two forces. He flourished apace, amassed much goods and lands, and dying left eight children to the care of his dauntless widow, who survived him for more than a quarter of a century. Margaret Schuyler's wealth and executive ability gave her a controlling influence in Albany. Her voice was always on the side of law and order, and her ample purse was always open for the defense of the settlement. When Leisler, the violent, arrogant fanatic, seized the government at New York, he sent his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, to Albany. He had orders to relieve Peter Schuyler, mayor of the town and commandant of the fort, of all authority. The pugnacious widow Schuyler seems to have resorted to the logic of physical force and to have had the best of the argument, for Leisler wrote in May, 1690, that he had heard

"that ye widow Schuyler beat Capt. Milborne and that ye all three were forced to fly out of ye town." The blood of brave men flowed in that woman's veins and she had no mind to submit to the tyrannical authority of the "Lord of Misrule." She was to transmit that same dauntless spirit to future generations. Through many years she administered her husband's ample estate so that she was able to write shortly before her death that "it had not been lessened by fire or war or other losses." Many sons and daughters were born to Peter and Margaret Schuyler, and in the father's hand is recorded:

"1668 the 5 April is born our sixth son name Johannes Schuyler may the Lord God let him grow up in virtue to salvation Amen."

He grew up a brave, athletic, honorable, Christian gentleman, full of military aspirations. He went on various expeditions against the French, was Indian commissioner and representative from Albany.

His son John married his cousin, Cornelia Van Cortlandt, of an aristocratic and opulent Dutch family, and lived a more quiet life than his forebears. He died young, leaving five small children to the mother's care, of whom Philip, born November 20, 1733, was the eldest.

Nine days after the battle of Lake George, Catherine Van Rensselaer was married to Philip Schuyler, fresh from the victories of the battlefield. With his own hand, Philip Schuyler recorded in the family Bible:

"In the Year 1755, on the 17th of September, was I, Philip John Schuyler, married (in the 21st year, 9th Month and 17th Day of his Age) to Catherine Van Rensselaer, aged 20 Years, 9 Months and 27 Days. May we live in Peace and to the Glory of God."

The marriage of these two young people was undoubtedly a great event, but a week was all that was allotted by the stern decree of war for the honeymoon. The bride went to her new home with the mother of her husband and Philip Schuyler hastened back to the building of bridges and bateaux and the long waiting of an inglorious campaign. In the midst of the wedding preparations he had executed the commission of his gen-

eral and made arrangements for the reception of the wounded Dieskau and the captive officers. Baron Dieskau had been brought to Albany by litter and bateaux and he experienced the most gracious consideration from the young wife of Philip Schuyler, who was anxious to do all in her power to alleviate the sufferings of a fallen foe. Bernier, the aide-de-camp of the wounded general, wrote to Philip Schuyler:

"One can add nothing to the politeness of Madam your mother and Madam your wife. Every day there comes from them to the Baron fruits and other rare sweets, which are of great service to him. He orders me on this subject to express to you all he owes to the attentions of these ladies. If it were permitted to me to go out I should have already been often to present to them his respects and mine."

Catherine Schuyler was often separated from her husband during the early years of their married life. Returning from the performance of duties well done at Fort Edward, he had gone with Bradstreet on the perilous and difficult expedition to Oswego and had returned to his wife and baby daughter with added honors. Civil and military affairs were in an unsettled condition. Albany at times was filled with British officers who were dining and wining when they should have been marching and fighting, and at times with refugees fleeing from the deadly tomahawk.

One of the most notable women of her day was Madam Schuyler, the wife of Colonel Peter Schuyler, of "The Flatts," the uncle of Philip Schuyler of the Pasture. Her word was law in the social world and her advice was sought by warrior and statesman alike. The estate, "The Flatts," was four miles from Albany on the wooded Hudson, along whose banks, in front of the house wound the road over which the troops marched from Fort Orange when they went into the northern wilderness. The big barn was a historic structure. Beyond the orchard with its spreading branches was a great meadow called Indian Field. Here the red allies of the Dutch frequently camped and frequently it glistened with the bayonets of the British troops. After the death of Colonel Schuyler in 1757, Philip and his wife spent much of their time at "The Flatts," and here August 9, 1757, was born Elizabeth, the

second child. "Lord do with her according to they will," is the quaint entry in the family Bible.

When Montcalm turned his red friends into the beautiful Mohawk Valley, the peaceful settlers who escaped the massacre fled to Albany. The men encamped on Indian Field; Madam Schuyler opened the great barn for the refuge of the women and children and Catherine Schuyler tenderly ministered to their wants. After the disastrous battle of Ticonderoga, Philip Schuyler brought Lord Howe's body to "The Flatts" for burial. Here came Charles Lee, wounded and grateful, whose doings in the Revolutionary war were to furnish discussion for many an historian. The big barn again opened wide its ample doors, transformed by Madam Schuyler into a hospital, and Catherine Schuyler again put aside her babies for the more heroic duty of dressing the wounds of the living and shrouding the dead for the grave.

Again was Catherine Schuyler left while her husband went with Bradstreet "on wings" to Frontenac. He returned in triumph to "The Flatts" just in time to welcome his third child, Margaret. Thus passed the troublous years away. In 1760, a longer separation came as full of peril as an Indian campaign. Philip Schuyler went to England on business for Bradstreet and left his wife in charge at home. Many were his adventures by land and sea, and great was the anxiety of his wife. During his absence, the family took possession of their new mansion in Albany. It stood on high land and commanded an extensive view. Its ample grounds adorned with stately forest trees sloped gently toward the river. The timbers of the great house were hand wrought, firmly held in place by wooden pegs and its strong walls were of yellow brick. The halls were spacious, the drawing rooms handsome, and the noble dining room became historic because of forty years of generous hospitality. There was a nursery for the numerous children and a library with a secret chamber and a subterranean passage which led to safety in case of an Indian raid. Above was the upper hall "where the merry and gay young Schuyler girls used to dance with the uniformed gallants in the intervals of the Revolutionary war." Around this were many chambers,

one containing a four poster with a gilt wreath "beneath which Washington, Lafayette and other great ones of earth slipped their dignities with their clothes and slept like natural men." Here Mrs. Schuyler welcomed Gates, though she knew that he was using all his arts against his noble host. Here she received the fallen Burgoyne with such kindness that he was astonished and distressed. Here she gave refuge to Lady Ackland and Baroness Riedesel and their helpless children after the defeat of the British host at Saratoga. Here she entertained Franklin and Carroll, Baron Steuben and Rochambeau, and here came Aaron Burr to partake of the hospitality of the family whose happiness he should do so much to destroy. A retinue of slaves was ready at Mrs. Schuyler's call. She administered the household, cared for the dependents, raised the children and left her husband free for the civil and military affairs of the colony or the larger matters of his estate.

For several years after Philip Schuyler returned from his perilous voyage, life flowed on in easy current. "There was no longer fear of the midnight Indian or the midday French." Thirty miles above Albany were mineral springs already growing to a more than local fame and to the efficacy of whose waters the Indians had long borne testimony. Not far from them, Philip Schuyler came into a vast estate stretching three fertile miles along the Hudson. Here he built a roomy mansion, ample for the needs of his happy, growing family. Within were many apartments and great fireplaces from whose cavernous depths the hickory logs sent forth the cheerful blaze. Across the broad front stretched a piazza whose great columns lifted themselves to the very roof. The house stood upon a gentle slope below which the Fish Kill wound its singing way with many a skip and tumble to the more sedate Hudson. Over all towered the lofty forest trees while in the distance cloud-topped hills melted into the blue of heaven. Here Philip Schuyler entered upon his duties as grand old country gentleman, the central figure of a prosperous colony. The harvest was plentiful and the laborers were well paid. The stately trees crashed to the ground before the woodman's sturdy stroke and floating down the river found a profitable market, perhaps

in far West Indies. The river bountifully gave of the fish within her bosom and the trading vessels of the proprietor made quick and golden trips, exchanging the products of the forest for the luxuries of Europe.

Mrs. Schuyler graciously performed all the duties which fell to her as lady of the manor.

The tenant families came to her for help and consolation. She "overlooked the preservation of the fruits, the gathering in and storing of the winter vegetables, the putting away of the meats and all those matters that looked toward the comfort of the family and dependents and making ready for that exercise of hospitality which then and thereafter knew no bounds." Though visits to New York were many, we have but one mention of Mrs. Schuyler's traveling far afield. She was what would be called in these days a domestic body.

The quiet of Saratoga was often broken by visits from the governor, Sir Henry Moore and his charming wife, from other high officials and from red-coated officers. In winter the town house in Albany was gay with dining and dancing. Here were received the dignified and distinguished Catawba chiefs, fine in their wampum belts, their laced mantles, their befeathered top knots and their impressive silence. Catharine Schuyler was equally gracious to royal governor or Indian chief, but her aristocratic training emphasized the difference between her station and those she deemed of low degree. The principles of the Declaration of Independence had not yet been crystallized into words, but the new idea was abroad in the land and crowded upon Catherine Schuyler in rather an unpleasant manner. Tenant riots were frequent on her father's estate, and settlers were belligerent in the Hampshire "Grants," a debatable territory claimed by New Hampshire and New York, and which afterward became Vermont. Great was the strife between the opposing clans. They destroyed each other's records broke up each other's meetings and raised general havoc. The Yorkers carried off a Hampshire man, one Benjamin Carpenter, to his great "damnifying," but he lived many years after and on his tombstone was recorded: "Height six feet, weight 200. Death hath no terrors." The Hampshire men looked upon

all the land between the Green Mountains and the Hudson as their heritage, and resolved with strong arm to redeem their own. Philip Schuyler was made colonel of a regiment of New York militia raised to keep peace upon the border, and from that moment New England scanned all his actions with distorted vision. For this reason well-won honors were later taken from him and Gates was to reap what Schuyler had sown. Now, for the first time, Catherine Schuyler left the shores of the familiar Hudson and over the old Bay Path accompanied her husband on a diplomatic mission to Boston on matters relating to the disturbed "Grants."

Much as Mrs. Schuyler loved country life, public calls drew Philip Schuyler into public life and the family were much in New York, where the daughters were the gayest of the gay. In the lively court circles where the wife of the governor and the wife of the commander contended for precedence and thus set the example to wives of lesser lights, Catherine Schuyler, serenely secure, quiet and unobtrusive, went her pleasant way. What were to her the contentions of the strangers within the gates.

Great events were now hastening to a consummation. The colony had iron, but the manufactured article must come from English mills; wool, but the finished product must be of English make; vessels, but they could only trade at English ports, at English prices. So homespun became the fashionable material and Mrs. Schuyler's wheels were humming the livelong day. Because of the hated duties, when they "put the kettle on" and all took tea, sage and sassafras furnished forth the cheerful drink. The young women agreed to wed only with the men brave enough to fight the tax on marriage licenses.

Nurseries of the arts for the encouragement of home industries were established and Philip Schuyler received a medal for the erection of a flax mill. The Schuylers, in spite of their aristocratic tendencies, stood for the rights of the colonists against the king.

Throughout this pregnant period, independence was advocated by none. The colonists were Britains struggling for a Britain's right. At length came the battle of Lexington, April

19, 1775, and a nation was born. On the Sunday following, a horseman dashed furiously down Broadway and drew reins at the door of the "committee of safety." The messenger of fate had sped the signal forth through the Massachusetts and Connecticut towns which had each endorsed the summons which he bore. The New York committee added their names at 4 o'clock and hurried the tidings on. Behind him, as at the waving of a magician's wand, the towns and hamlets sprang to arms. Over the roads of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the New England troops marched to Boston and their delegates hastened to Philadelphia to the continental congress. Among those delegates went Philip Schuyler. A month later, three men rode up from the south. Washington with Charles Lee for Cambridge and Schuyler to take command of the army of the north. We catch glimpses of Mrs. Schuyler, now at Albany and now at Saratoga, surrounded by her boys and girls. There were bonfires, processions and addresses, and the letters of the times speak enthusiastically of her open-handed hospitality. Her young people were enjoying life in spite of war and war's alarms.

Meantime, the General was at St. Johns, battling with the vexations of the camp. He had "no arms, no powder, no blankets," his officers no commissions and his treasury no money. The Connecticut privates were all generals and the freeborn Yankee had no mind to submit to the discipline of the army. With the falling of the leaves, Philip Schuyler fell sick amid the swamps of St. Johns and was carried to Ti which had recently submitted to Ethan Allen in the name of the Great Jehovah and the continental congress. Mrs. Schuyler, with a true wife's devotion hastened to his bedside. With a single attendant she left her comfortable home in an open wagon, crossed the Hudson in a flat boat and drove to Fort Miller, where Bloody Run leaps in sparkling cascades to the Hudson. At Fort Miller, they took bateaux for Fort Edward, only seven miles away but the difficult and dangerous passage through the rapids consumed four hours. At this point they plunged into a dense woods over a road cut by artillery into deep and dangerous ruts, though where it crossed the swamp

young trees had been felled making a rough and perilous way. Over this road they crept at the rate of a mile an hour. They struggled past the rock where Ephraim Williams fell when Dieskau's troops came down from the north, they passed the lily-padded lake which bears the name of Bloody Pond, the sepulchre of many a brave redcoated soldier taken by surprise the fatal day when the young and gallant Howe lost his life; they crept through bloody defile where Montcalm's savages had fallen upon the defenceless British troops after their surrender. At last she reached Fort George, where she embarked in a bateau and in the chill October, with an awning for the only shelter and a blanket for a sail, she crossed the lake and reached Ticonderoga and her husband, and nursed him back to temporary health.

In December, Schuyler was so sick that he sought his home and his wife's care and congress asked for prayers for his recovery.

In April, Franklin, Chase and Carroll, the commissioners to Canada, arrived in Albany and were sumptuously entertained by General and Mrs. Schuyler. On the 9th, they set out for Saratoga in company of Mrs. Schuyler and her daughters in a large open wagon, attended by General Schuyler on horseback. The way was long and the roads were rough and muddy and Franklin who was seventy years old reached the country home of his hosts in such a pitiable state of weariness that he wrote to Josiah Quincy that he feared that the journey would be his last. The nursing of Mrs. Schuyler, "whose presence was like a ray of sunshine to those around her," the lively behavior of the Schuyler girls, and the happy week of rest made the philosopher himself again.

Schuyler as general of the northern army was spending and being spent in the best service of his country. In spite of his heroic endeavors, certain members of congress were dissatisfied because victory did not perch upon his banners. In the spring of 1777, Schuyler communicated to his family the probability of his being superseded. The immediate and cheerful answer must have fallen like balm upon the soul of the weary and harassed patriot. "All well here and in good spirits" writes

the private secretary, speaking for the family and "nothing wanting except your presence as Philip Schuyler, Esquire, to make them happy."

When Gates flushed with the expectation of being commander-in-chief of the northern army, obeyed the order of President Hancock to report at Ticonderoga, he hastened thither by way of Albany. He was most courteously greeted by Mrs. Schuyler, who with that nobility of mind which was her characteristic, invited him to her home. However, Schuyler was not yet displaced but went on steadily preparing the way for the grand victory of which Gates was to have the benefit. While Burgoyne was painfully making his way south over tortuous roads and through obstructed defiles, consoling himself with the hope "of more room at Albany" came the tragic end of the beautiful young girl, Jane McCrea, whose mournful story has been the theme of "history, romance, art and song" for more than a hundred years. A thousand men rushed to arms to avenge the deed and the unprotected, outlying families fled to Albany for protection. Mrs. Schuyler was safe in her city home, but in a carriage, attended but by a single man on horseback she turned her face to the enemy and with the unobtrusive determination which was part of her nature set out for Saratoga which lay in the direct path of the enemy. As the terrified fugitives flying before Burgoyne's savage Indians met her they urged her return. "The general's wife must know no fear," she calmly answered and passed on unflinching. She reached Saratoga in safety. The ripening harvest lay smiling in the sun on the rich flats of the Schuyler estate. It might be a source of aid and comfort to her country's foes, so with her own hands she fired the waving fields of grain and blotted out the wealth and work of months. Then gathering the choicest of her household treasures she retraced her way.

Other trials were pressing hard upon the brave woman. Soon after the Battle of Bennington, when Schuyler was about to strike for victory and reap the reward of his weeks of anxious and patriotic toil, General Gates arrived to take command of the northern army. With wonderful self-abnegation,

Schuyler placed all his knowledge at the disposal of the incoming general. He saw Burgoyne's retreating army cross the Fish Kill leaving a mass of blackened ruins where had stood his fair manor house with its useful setting of barns, mills and storehouses. Yet with love of country rising above all thought of private loss, he congratulated Gates on the surrender of the British host. Madam Riedesel, the wife of a Hessian general in Burgoyne's army, had followed the fortunes of war with her two children and now knew not where to look for shelter. With the tender heart of a husband and father Schuyler asked her to become the guest of Mrs. Schuyler at Albany. He remained at Saratoga to prepare for the immediate rebuilding of his house but he sent the Baroness and her children to Albany in his own carriage while Burgoyne and his generals, also the guests of Schuyler, journeyed there on horseback. Mrs. Schuyler received them in her elegant home "with every demonstration of hospitality" as Burgoyne notes in surprise. The Baroness Riedesel had hoped to enter Albany under far different conditions and her little daughter impressed with the elegance of her surroundings inquired anxiously, "Mother, mother, is this the palace father was to have when we came to America?" Although Mrs. Schuyler was quite aware of the disappointed expectations of her guests she abated not a whit of her cordiality. The Baroness wrote feelingly that Mrs. Schuyler treated them "not as enemies but as kind friends" and extended the same politeness to General Burgoyne although he had "caused their beautifully finished house to be burned. In fact they all behaved like persons of exalted minds who determined to bury all recollection of their own injuries in the contemplation of our misfortunes."

The whole burden of this freehanded hospitality fell upon the mistress of the mansion. She opened wide her gates to the desolate and the vanquished, yet a few weeks before she had burned the fields of grain that these same men might not eat. The twenty British officers made her no end of trouble. "Rascals milked the cows" before she could secure a supply for the table; the potatoes were held "by precarious tenure," being subject to inroads from the troops encamped near by. All the

petty bothers of the housekeeper were hers but she bore them like a philosopher.

Philip Schuyler's military career ended when Gates took command of the northern army, but he continued to serve his country as private citizen, commissioner of Indian affairs and member of the continental congress. He was Washington's trusted advisor and at Morristown where his family moved gayly in the lively camp circle, Elizabeth, the second daughter, became the betrothed of Alexander Hamilton. The daughter's happy choice gave Mrs. Schuyler great satisfaction. Peace had not yet come and marauding troops frequently rolled the tide of war even to Albany. In 1781, a band of Tories, Canadians and Indians suddenly surrounded Schuyler's house. The family gathered in an upper room when the babe Catherine was missed. Mrs. Schuyler attempted to go for her but while Schuyler stopped her, Margaret, the third daughter, slipped by and felt her way in the darkness to the cradle on the first floor. Returning with the child an Indian perceived her on the broad stairway and threw a tomahawk which cut her dress and buried itself in the railing. The Schuyler girls had the presence of mind and heroic virtues of their mother—a rare heritage. The marauders were frightened away but bore off the family plate which perchance may still grace an alien table.

The girls of the Revolution like their elders breathed the spirit of liberty and like their elders applied its principles to their own lives. "The girl with whom we are acquainted is a prosaic creature compared with the young women we know as ancestors," says a charming author. "Clarissa Harlowe was their conception of a heroine; a post chaise and moonlight the ideal setting of a wedding." When New York was one great military camp and freedom in the air, elopements took the form of an epidemic and the Schuyler girls caught the contagion. While Schuyler was assisting in determining the destinies of a nation his daughters took their destinies into their own hands, but the rash girls chose not amiss and "their example rises to confound the prudent."

"Carter and my eldest daughter ran off and were married on

the twenty-third of July," writes Schuyler in 1777. "Unacquainted with his family connections and situation in life the matter was exceedingly disagreeable to me and I signified it to them." Young Carter had fled from his native land on account of a duel but he now assumed his own name and position, amassed much wealth and "the wayward couple" became prominent in the polite circles of both worlds. He achieved political distinction, became a member of the English parliament and their elegant home was always open to Americans. The family greatly rejoiced at the marriage of Elizabeth, the second daughter, to Alexander Hamilton. He was the foremost in his country's councils and Tallyrand wrote of him, "I have seen one of the wonders of the world. I have seen the man who made the fortunes of the nation laboring all night to support his family." Margaret, the third daughter, ran off with the young patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer. They were speedily forgiven and the gay young couple were brilliant figures in the early days of the republic. Cornelia made haste to follow such notable examples. Washington Morton had gained distinction by walking, on a wager, from New York to Philadelphia attended by the young bloods of the day on horseback. He was a delightful associate where the wine cup passed gayly and he was foremost in the song and dance. However, such qualities might endear him to Cornelia they did not commend him to Philip Schuyler or his wife. A moonlight flitting was the result and Washington Morton added himself to the stable and respectable members of society and made for himself a good place at the New York bar. Mrs. Schuyler was happy in the sons her hasty daughters had given her.

Schuyler and his family were closely allied to Washington's first administration. Hamilton was secretary of the treasury, the patroon, Van Rensselaer, later became lieutenant governor, Schuyler was a member of the senate, Mrs. Church had returned from abroad and became one of the most popular young matrons of New York. Mrs. Schuyler and her daughters were prominent in the social circles which surrounded the president.

The closing decade of the century was one of fierce political

strife which rocked the young republic to its foundations. Schuyler's health became so precarious that he was obliged to withdraw from public life and "after the perils and fatigues of war, after the storm and strife of political life." Mrs. Schuyler welcomed the quiet of her home.

Suddenly in 1803, Mrs. Schuyler died. She had borne many children, she had performed all the duties of a mother, she had been the trusted companion of her husband. Apt in an emergency, patriotic to the last degree, she had shown a wide hospitality to the vanquished foes of her country. Purely domestic in her life, the center of a happy home group, she stands forth as a grand type of a woman of the Revolution and a mother of the young republic. She sleeps in the cemetery at Albany, "her husband by her side, and under the shadow of his name."

The record in the family Bible had been carried out, they "had lived in peace and to the glory of God."

Philip Schuyler, b. Nov. 22, 1733, Albany, son of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Courtlandt) Schuyler; m. September 17, 1755, Catherine Van Rensselaer, daughter of John and Engeltke (Livingston) Van Rensselaer of Claverick. She was born Nov. 20, 1734, and died in 1803. Philip Schuyler died Nov. 18, 1804.

Children.

Angelica, b. Feb. 22, 1756, Albany; m. John Barker Church.

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1757, Albany; m. Alexander Hamilton.

Margaret, b. Sept. 24, 1758, Albany; m. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Cornelia, b. Aug. 1, 1761, died young.

John Bradstreet, b. Oct. 8, 1763, Albany; died young.

John Bradstreet, b. July 23, 1765, Albany; m. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, sister of Stephen.

Philip Jeremiah, b. Jan. 20, 1768; m. Sarah Rutsen, (2) Mary A. Sawyer.

Rensselaer, b. Jan. 29, 1773; m. Elizabeth Ten Broeck, dau. Gen. Abraham Ten Brock.

Cornelia, b. Dec. 22, 1776; m. Washington Morton.

Cortlandt, b. May 15, 1778; died young.

Catherine Van Rensselaer, b. Feb. 20, 1781; m. Samuel Malcom, (2) James Cochrane.

TO THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Dedicated to the Ann Arbor Chapter, D. A. R.

Ye children of the forest!
We wonder how ye grow,
Cradled in your bed of leaves,
With coverlet of snow.

E're the birds have left the southland,
Or willows one pussy have shown,
In the chill and dark of the woods,
Your buds, and your blossoms have grown.

These dainty waxen beauties!
Of sea-shell's faintest pink,
With fragrance not of earth,
But the breath of heaven we think.

Are ye the angel's darlings?
Ye seem their kith and kin,
How left ye heaven's portals?
And earth, how entered in?

When our fathers crossed the ocean,
Had they divine foreknowing,
That on these barren shores, for them,
Your fairest buds were growing?

Did ye greet our pilgrim mothers,
(Sweetest blossoms God could send,)
As they walked the woodland brown,
At that first sad winter's end?

By your pure and saintly beauty,
Did ye in their sorrow tell,
That where earth's grief is deepest,
Is where ye love to dwell?

And silent, Puritan lover!
Did you lure *his* questing feet,
To the fragrant woods, with her:
To hold communion sweet?

Did ye, silent and alone,
But close to nature's heart,
Learn "to speak love's speech,"
With grace, the dream of art?

Did your sweet souls fashion for him,
Thoughts too pure and high, for speech,
Did ye tell love's story to her?
Story *words* could never teach.

Then low, the blossoms whispered,
"The truth ye rightly guess,
We *are* of angel nature,
We live to serve and bless.

"Trailing along heaven's paths,
In childish play, we strayed
One day, outside the gate,
And did not feel afraid.

"We knocked at God's first temple,
Which op'd and shut us in,
And since, in glen and forest,
Our home has ever been.

Not for the city street,
Not in exchange for gold,
Who would care for kisses,
Could they be bought and sold?

"But still in God's own garden,
Untouched by hand or spade,
We live, and bud, and blossom,
In bed no man hath made.

"Not for the sunny May days
Do we wait to bless and cheer,
Fleeing winter, oft surprises
Lowly hearts, that seek us here.

"To your Pilgrim Mothers, we
Were sure prophecies of spring.
To you, their loyal daughters,
We, sweet fulfilment bring.

"Cloistered in the forest shade,
With starlight, air and dew,
We gather all the woodsy sweets,
And brim our cups—for *you*."

SARAH E. DIBBLE.

SELDEN HOMESTEAD.

Hadlyme, Connecticut.

This attractive old residence standing on the left bank of the Connecticut river, twelve miles from its mouth, is one of the best preserved specimens of the late colonial style of homestead to be found in the valley. It was built a few years before the Revolution by Samuel Selden to displace the older house on the same site where the Connecticut Seldens, moving by way of Hartford and Hatfield, first settled in 1695. Beyond its own interest a patriotic and tender association clings to it. It was under this roof that Colonel Selden bade farewell to his wife and twelve children in the summer of 1776 to take the field under Washington, from which he never returned. In the retreat from New York he was made prisoner and died in the enemy's hands. The homestead overlooks the Connecticut at one of its most charming reaches and about it lie the many acres which constituted the original or "Twelve Mile Island" farm as it used to be called. The first settler here was Joseph Selden, son of Thomas Selden, who came to Hartford in 1639 and who, as far as known, was the first of the name to migrate to America. The present occupant of the house, Mr. William Ely Selden, is the sixth in the male line of descent from Joseph to continue possession of this interesting and locally historic spot. From time to time descendants visit the ancestral home to enjoy the quiet surroundings, the pretty glimpses of coves, hills and creeks, the still handsome interior of the dwelling, the old chairs, the corner china closets, the earliest deeds and other relics on the walls, the mighty stone chimney running up through the center, and the generally unchanged aspect of the place. It is such homesteads as these, none too many in the country, which one would wish to see religiously kept up and saved.

Like almost every old original family in the country, the Seldens have been eminently patriotic, being represented in all our wars from the French and Indian down to the Spanish.

During the Revolution the Hadlyme household sent four members into the struggle, first and foremost being the Colonel Samuel referred to, who gave his life to the cause in the campaign of '76. His son Charles entered the Continental army in 1777, and served as lieutenant or adjutant to the close of the war. The latter's brothers, Samuel and Elijah, performed tours of duty at various times. More prominently their cousin,



SELDEN HOMESTEAD,
Hadlyme on the Connecticut.

Captain Ezra Selden, a Continental officer, is remembered as one of the wounded heroes at the storming of Stony Point. From the Massachusetts branches went Thomas, Asa, Azariah and Benjamin Selden, and doubtless others, whose names will be found in the Revolutionary records of the state. Almost all of these soldiers have descendants living, some of whom are known to be ardent members of our Revolutionary societies.

MARIE OLIVIA LEBRUN.

The open letter of the Resident General on the Continental Hall is already bearing fruit. The responses are most gratifying, showing, as they do, the loyalty of the Daughters, and their determination to aid Mrs. McLean to bring to a happy finish the erection of the patriotic memorial.

THE OLD SOUTH CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OF BOSTON, AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

As the eyes of the entire world were recently, for months, fixed upon Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the following account of a visit to that historic city, by members of the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Boston, is of interest. An invitation from the Old South Historical Society, which yearly makes pilgrimage to some place of historic interest, to join it on a visit to Portsmouth, two years ago, was readily accepted.

Ancient Portsmouth included not only the present city but also Newcastle, Rye, Kittery, Greenland and Newington. As "Strawberry Bank," its settlement antedates that of Boston, for as early as 1623 Fernando Gorges and John Mason, then secretary of Plymouth Company, sent men to found a colony in that region which they called "Lyconia." In 1631 another grant of land was made and eighty more colonists came over, who gave strength and permanence to the settlement. The descendants of these men to-day occupy positions of trust throughout the United States.

The first location of the colony was at Odiorne's Point. This selection was made by the advice of Capt. John Smith, who visited this coast in 1614. There the "Manor" or "Mason's Hall" was built in 1623. It was not until 1631 that the "Great House" so called was erected by Humphrey Chadborn at Strawberry Bank, which from that time became the center of the colony. This house was built on what is now the corner of Court and Water streets. In 1623 the settlement petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to give it the name of Portsmouth, which petition was granted.

Until after the war of 1812, Portsmouth was a great commercial center. It had many industries, especially shipbuilding and turned out some of the best ships with the most able ship-captains in the world. The town impresses one now as

very old, especially near the river. Although the hand of time and fire have swept away many of the old landmarks, yet old and stately mansions still remain to bear witness to the wealth and social position of their owners, nearly all of which have some tradition in song or story. The beauty of this city of the sea, its lovely surroundings, its elegant colonial houses, quaint streets and unexpected "corners" possess great attractions for the historian.

Space will not allow even a brief description of the many objects of interest. Attention can be called to only a few of the typical old houses. Some were near the water front which is not a pleasant part of the city, and show marks of hard usage. Those in the better sections are kept in such excellent repair that, but for their antique roofs, they would not be suspected as landmarks. Their interiors have spacious halls, carved staircases, antique furniture, solid silver tankards and choice Copleys. A noted writer says, "To live in Portsmouth without possessing a family portrait done by Copley is like living in Boston without having an ancestor buried in the Granary Burying Ground. You can exist but you cannot be said to flourish." The age of a house is often indicated by its roof, the oldest houses having a sharp or pitch roof. The gambrel roof followed between 1720-1730, the large square houses of three stories having flat or sloping roofs. There is much exterior ornamentation and fourteen windows in front became the fashion about the time of the Revolution. The eavings and other architectural decorations on these houses are very elaborate.

Few dwellings have a more interesting history than the old gambrel roof on Vaughan street, the first Wentworth House, known later as the Meserve House, built in 1760. It presents a very peaceful aspect now, but if one goes back in imagination to September, 1765, he sees an angry crowd gathered in front of the house, bearing with it three effigies representing Lord Bute, the Devil and George Meserve, the owner of the house, and demanding to know why a son of such distinguished ancestry should allow himself to do King George's bidding as stamp agent for New Hampshire, and compelling him to follow

bearing his own effigy, escorted by the mob, to the "Parade," the principal square. There Mr. Meserve decided that discretion was the better part of valor and resigned his authority. When his commission arrived the following January, the "Sons of Liberty" again gathered, and swords in hand demanded the surrender of the obnoxious paper, which they bore on the point of a sword to the bridge, and there destroyed. "Liberty Bridge" it was christened that day and so remains. A flag staff surmounted by a liberty cap was erected on the spot bearing the motto, "Liberty, Property and no Stamp." It still teaches the same lesson of devotion to duty and native land. Many famous men have made a home within the walls of this house. In 1805 Daniel Webster brought to it his bride, the beloved Grace Fletcher, and laid there the foundations of his great career. Jeremiah Mason and others equally famous have lived there. "If a house could feel self-satisfied and exalted by its history, the Meserve might well be pardoned for such indulgence."

In an old and narrow street leading toward the water edge a bronze tablet marks the birthplace of Tobias Lear, born in 1760, secretary to Washington. When this house was built is unknown, but its style, a two-story hip-roof building, indicates a much earlier date than 1760. It was no doubt a handsome dwelling at that time, as Capt. Lear, the father, was a man of great social importance and wealth. One can imagine how crowded was Hunking street, when in 1780 President Washington accompanied by his secretary, then Col. Lear, paid a visit to Madam Lear and her daughter. The room in which he was received remains unchanged. The chairs were made from cherry wood from trees raised in the garden. The mantel ornaments were sent from Mount Vernon by Martha Washington.

On turning a corner, another quaint building claimed attention,—Stavers Inn, which was once one of the most elegant hotels in New England. It is now only a common tenement house, but in days of old in its rooms gathered the most distinguished men of olden times. This was the rendezvous of the royalists and its sign bore a portrait of the Earl of

Halifax. When royalists gave place to "Patriots" the face on the sign was changed to that of William Pitt. It was a large square house of three stories with the traditional fourteen windows in front, and, when erected was considered a grand structure. From Stavers Inn started the "Flying Stage Coach," the first public conveyance to Boston. It made the journey to Charlestown Ferry and return in the short space of one week. In 1777 a mob broke into the hotel and compelled its royalist owner to take refuge in the country. Like all mobs it left ruin and devastation in its track. Notwithstanding this, Generals Lincoln, Sullivan, Knox and other celebrated Revolutionary officers feasted and made merry there while there was scarcely a whole pane of glass in the windows. As the "William Pitt" Hotel it fared better. There in 1782 the young and handsome Marquis de Lafayette paid a visit, with the officers of the French fleet. John and Madam Hancock, with a retinue of servants, also visited this famous hostelry. The young Louis Philippe found entertainment within and greater than all Washington, as president of the new nation, the United States, was entertained there.

The Warner House is one of the best preserved in the city. It was built between 1718 and 1723 at an expense of £6,000. All the building materials were imported from Holland. The house, three stories high, has a gambrel roof and luthern windows. The halls are wide and long with fine staircases, and the whole interior is rich in paneling and wood carving, with large open fireplaces adorned with quaint Dutch tiles. On the walls of the lower hall, occupying a space of 500 square feet are mural paintings. These were accidentally discovered about forty years ago, having been papered over and forgotten until no one living had any knowledge of the fact. They were clearly the work of an artist. One was a life-sized representation of Governor Phipps on his charger. Though the unknown artist has long since returned to dust, his work remains and is now carefully cherished. This house has the distinction of being the first brick house in Portsmouth and of having been equipped with lightning rods in 1762 under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin.

No family exerted a greater influence over the growing colony than that of Wentworth. It furnished three governors and many sons prominent in affairs of state. Elder William Wentworth, who could trace his ancestry to the Norman conquest, came to Exeter in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was one of thirty-five to sign the Exeter Covenant, on July 4, 1639.

In 1649 he removed to Dover, where he was prominent in affairs of church and state during his life. The account of his saving Heard's Garrison, when attacked by Indians, is one of deep interest. His son Samuel, the eldest of eleven children, settled in Portsmouth in 1669. Samuel's house, built in 1670, is with the exception of the Jackson House on Christian Shore, the oldest in the city. It has the immense chimney and sharp pitch roof of the early period. It stands not amid the spacious grounds which formerly belonged to it but at the head of a narrow street which vicinity the wealthy and fashionable long since deserted. Its chambers and stairways were wainscoted and furnished in royal style, for there Governor John resided, the son of Samuel, and it was also the birthplace of his sixteen children. Governor John Wentworth, whose commission was signed by Joseph Addison as secretary of state to King George I, governed the province of New Hampshire from 1717 until his death in 1730 and is said to have been an able ruler and a most exemplary man. His son, Governor Benning, was governor from 1741 until 1767 when he resigned in favor of his brother's son, the second Governor John. Governor Benning passed the early part of his official life in this same old house. In 1750 he built himself a magnificent mansion at Little Harbor, some two miles from town,—

"A noble pile,
Baronial and Colonial in its style
Gables and dormer windows everywhere,
And stacks of chimneys rising high in air."

There Governor Benning lived until his death in 1770. His romantic marriage to his pretty housemaid, Martha Hilton, immortalized by Longfellow in his poem, "Lady Wentworth,"

will cause their names to be long remembered. He was a generous as well as a public-spirited man. He gave to the town of Hanover 500 acres of land as a site for Dartmouth College. The second Governor John Wentworth held office from 1767 until the Revolution, when as a royal governor he thought it his duty to continue loyal to King George. He lived on Pleasant street, in a house which is still a very handsome old dwelling. In 1775 a mob broke in and compelled the Governor to seek the protection of Fort William and Mary and later that of England. The parlor has undergone no change since then, but a broken chimney piece still remains mutely protesting against the uncalled for violence. His marriage to his cousin, Mrs. Frances Wentworth Atkinson, was almost as romantic as that of his uncle, Governor Benning. He was governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 till 1800, and died in Halifax in 1820. That the governorship was held in the Wentworth family fifty years indicates their ability and popularity. The poet's description of Governor Benning well serves for the three Wentworth governors. He was

"A portly person with three-cornered hat,
A crimson velvet coat, head high in air,
Gold headed cane, and nicely powdered hair,
Diamond buckles sparkling at his knees,
Dignified, stately, florid, much at ease."

The next visit made was to St. John's Church, the oldest church building in the city. It is situated on Church Hill overlooking the beautiful Piscataqua. The sacredness of memory is entwined around this old landmark even as the sacredness of worship dwells within. Built in 1808 above the ruins of its predecessor burnt in 1806, it inherits the traditions as well as the Society of the Queen's Chapel erected in 1732 under the auspices of the "English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts." It was named for Queen Caroline who presented it with a Bible, prayer-books, a silver communion service and christening basin, also two chairs for the use of the governor and secretary. The site was given by a Mr. Hope, of London. It has fine memorial windows and is

a noble church building aside from its associations and many historic appointments. The most ancient object within is the baptismal font of porphyrite marble, of a dull brownish color finely veined. It was taken from the French at the capture of Senegal in 1758. Tradition says that the French had taken it from a heathen temple and that it was very old in 1758. The bell which hangs in the tower had served in the French Cathedral at Louisburg and was one of the spoils of war at the capture of that city in 1758. It was broken in the fire of 1805 and recast by Paul Revere. Its mellow tones still peal for the bride and toll for the dead. The Vinegar Bible, for St. John's Church has one of the four copies in America, is enclosed in a rich mahogany and glass case just in front of the chancel. The ancient prayer book shows where an English officer, enraged to see the prayer for the king covered by one for the president, drew his sword and slashed off the offending page from the book. This was subsequently restored. The first rector was the Rev. Arthur Brown, a man of real culture, unpretentious goodness and eminent worth, who filled the pulpit about forty years. We read of him as officiating at the marriage of Governor Benning Wentworth, somewhat reluctantly it is true, as the Governor in his office of chief magistrate commanded him to perform the ceremony. He officiated also at the marriage of the second Governor John. During the Revolution the Queen's Chapel was closed but when peace had brought a spirit of forgiveness its doors were opened again and it took the name of St. John's Church. When Washington visited Portsmouth in 1789 he attended service there and used one of the Queen Caroline chairs, his secretary, Colonel Lear, occupying the other. These are now in the chancel. We read that "he was dressed in a complete suit of black silk velvet, coat, vest and small clothes, with black silk stockings and brilliant shoe buckles." The courteous rector, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, showed the ancient records, and related many curious and interesting stories connected therewith. A former rector recorded extended obituary notices of his deceased parishioners, and when he wished to write anything uncomplimentary he expressed it in Latin. Every Sunday a loaf of

bread upon a silver plate is placed on the altar, being a part of twelve loaves distributed, weekly, to the poor of the parish in accordance with a bequest of Col. Theodore Atkinson, who died in 1779 and left \$1,000—the income to be expended in this manner. Benjamin Franklin, Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster were all pew-holders in this church. In the churchyard rest the remains of the highest and noblest in rank among the people of that day. In the center is the Wentworth tomb where lie the governors with their families, except the last, and with them their beloved rector, Rev. Arthur Brown.

Among other historic mansions still remaining in Portsmouth are Governor Langdon's, built in 1784, where he entertained Louis Phillippe and his two brothers, the Dukes de Montpensier and Beaujolais, when they were in exile, and that of Col. John Tufton Mason, who inherited the title to the whole of New Hampshire which he sold for £1,500. Farther on is the "Point of Graves" where stones bear dates as early as 1632. Under a noble Linden tree, now two hundred years old but still vigorous and full of bloom, cars were taken for Little Harbor. A beautiful avenue of trees, nearly a mile in length leads to the great Manor House overlooking the sea, where lunch was served. On entering the house one steps immediately from the present into the colonial past. Although reduced from fifty-four to forty-five rooms it is still a spacious mansion and bears abundant traces of its former glory. The Council Chamber which must have witnessed many stormy gatherings in an imposing, high-studded room with racks near the doors for the twelve muskets carried by the guards. Its closely jointed floor is not much the worse for its century and a half of use. The carvings around the mantel piece of flowers and true lover's knots represent a year's labor. In the corner stands the ancient buffet where many a generous bowl of punch has been brewed. The Governor was extremely hospitable and entertained in an elaborate manner. Leading from this are billiard and card rooms and

"Doors leading into darkness unawares,
Mysterious passages and flights of stairs."

The cellar was fitted for stabling thirty horses in time of danger. Most interesting of all is the parlor where the marriage ceremony took place as we are told. There are ancient portraits, old Windsor chairs, my Lady's spinet, and a mirror which probably reflected the features of the fair bride on that memorable occasion. Tradition says that Martha Hilton presided over the Manor as "Lady Wentworth" with grace and dignity. At his death in 1770, the Governor willed her all his property. In imagination one pictures the spacious halls, filled with the gentry and royalty of by-gone days. One of the most brilliant functions took place when Lady Wentworth with her second husband, Col. Michael Wentworth, entertained there General Washington, the first president of the new republic.

The men of Portsmouth took an active part in the Revolution. John Langdon as colonel in the army and governor of the state was in public service the greater part of his life. He pledged his whole property to equip General Stark's troops. But for his assistance, the Battle of Bennington might not have been won. John Sullivan was a general in the army and afterwards governor. James Sullivan, his brother, was governor of Massachusetts. Thomas Pickering commanded the privateer *Hampden* and a Portsmouth man, Capt. John Blunt, commanded the boat which conveyed Washington on his retreat across the Delaware.

As the poet says,

"I tell you the tales as they were told to me
In that quaint old town by the sounding sea."

—LAURA WENTWORTH FOWLER, *Honorary Regent of the Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts.*

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

Moline Chapter, Moline, Illinois, Mrs. William Butterworth, regent. Subject for study—"The French."

Framingham Chapter, Framingham, Massachusetts, Miss F. Gertrude Coolidge, regent. A varied program.

CONTINENTAL HALL.

Below are given a few of the many responses already received in answer to the open letter published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September. The generous replies are many and gratifying:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SOUTH HIGHLANDS,
Sept. 25, 1905.

Mrs. Donald McLean,

My Dear Madam President General:

Immediately upon reading your strong, stirring, splendid appeal in behalf of Memorial Continental Hall, in the September AMERICAN MONTHLY, I wrote to each Regent in Alabama. I told them I was very anxious that every Alabama "Daughter" should read, or hear that letter read. I know that all Alabama Daughters do not subscribe for the Magazine, and in order that as many as possible might see or hear the appeal, I requested the Regents to have it read at the October meeting of their Chapters, and further, to devote an hour of the meeting to Memorial Continental Hall. I requested the Regents to select a woman, or member, to read the letter who would give to the reading some of the fire, spirit and enthusiasm which seem to me to burn in every word of your eloquent appeal. I do not think our October meetings will be attended, for in the South many of our people who go away for the summer do not return before the middle or last of October, but I intend that your letter shall be kept before Alabama Daughters till every one has read or heard it read. All are greatly interested in Memorial Continental Hall, and I confidently believe that Alabama will do as well, or even better, before or by the next Congress, for our great and worthy cause than she has ever done. I am,

Very cordially and sincerely yours,

KATE DUNCAN SMITH,
State Regent, Alabama D. A. R.

My Dear President General:

At a meeting of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, I asked the Secretary to read the letter recently published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY from our dear President General in regard to the work of finishing Continental Hall, and the necessity of immediate plans for raising money.

The feeling was unanimous, that we should pledge something, and a motion was made and carried, that our winter's work be devoted to the purpose of raising all we can for Continental Hall. I want you to

know this before the 11th of October, our fifteenth anniversary. You may be sure that if the Herkimer Chapter promises to do anything, it will fulfill it to the uttermost.

We wish you success in all you undertake, but it is not easy, as I well know, even with the loyal support of *all* your Daughters. But it may be gratifying to know that the Daughters of staunch old Herkimer are united in a plan to do all that is possible for you and Memorial Hall.

Hoping you have had a pleasant, happy summer, I am,
Always lovingly and devotedly yours,

(Signed

ELLEN S. MUNGER,

Regent, General Herkimer Chapter, D. A. R.

October 10, 1905.

My Dear Mrs. McLean:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have received your Open Letter. The Miriam Danforth Chapter pledge themselves to contribute, on or before April 19, 1906, a sum not less than five (\$5.00) dollars for each member. This amount was chosen, because your letter stated that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) was needed to complete Memorial Continental Hall. We realize that if each one of the 50,000 Daughters would contribute personally, or obtain \$5.00, the entire sum might be raised during the year. While the Chapter will give this amount for the building of the Hall, it is understood that it shall be placed in your hands as a contingent fund, to be drawn upon at any time, as you may see fit.

Hoping that your administration may be in every way as successful as it should be with such a head, I am,

Very sincerely,

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

Regent, Miriam Danforth Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

COMMITTEES.

The President General has appointed the following additional members to Memorial Continental Hall Committee:

Mrs. Thomas K. Noble,
Mrs. Mary M. Hallowell,
Mrs. Richard C. DuBois,
Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith,
Mrs. Edgar Van Etten,
Mrs. John Edson Bell,
Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt,

Mrs. George F. Beach,
Mrs. Mary C. Wysong,
Mrs. P. B. Matthews,
Mrs. M. A. Ballinger,
Mrs. Wm. O. Roome,
Mrs. Theodore L. Greve,
Miss Virginia Dade.

Jamestown Committee:

Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Mrs. John Ritchie,
Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,	Mrs. Charles H. Todd,
Mrs. Katharine Livingston Egan,	Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy,
Mrs. Andrew E. Heneberger,	Mrs. John R. Walker,
Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,	Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray, Jr.,
Mrs. John D. Horsley,	Mrs. Charles S. Keith,
Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison,	Mrs. Wm. C. Searritt,
Mrs. Lyons,	Mrs. William H. Pittman,
Mrs. James G. Penn,	Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper,
Mrs. Edith P. Roberts,	Mrs. James D. Iglehart,
Mrs. Robert E. Park,	Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran,
Miss Mary Desha,	Mrs. John A. Murphy,
Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby,	Mrs. Adam Gray,
Mrs. K. K. Henry,	Mrs. Samuel W. Helm,
Miss McLean,	Mrs. Wm. W. Knight.
Mrs. Louisa Key Norton,	Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker.

The members added to the Advisory Board are: Chief Justice Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Hon. H. B. F. McFarland; Mr. Brainard H. Warner and Mr. Wallace McLean.

Mrs. James Knox Taylor has been made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Continental Hall.

Mrs. Margaret Harvey has been added to the committee on Real Daughters.

Mrs. Richard J. Barber and Miss Bowman, of Connecticut, have been made members of the committee on Patriotic Education.

The Liberty Bell Chapter presented the President General with a beautiful crystal "wedding gift," in commemoration of the name given by her to the fifteenth anniversary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

From Reading, where the Pennsylvania conference was held, the President General went to Williamsport, where a large and successful entertainment was given for the benefit of Continental Hall.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

AT A MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF SAFETY, AT
LEBANON, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, SEPTEMBER
12th, 1777.

RESOLVED, That each town in this State be, and they are hereby requested, as soon as may be, to convene together and make provision in such manner as shall appear best, to procure immediately, one shirt, or more, if they see fit, either linnen or flannel, one hunting shirt or frock, one pair woolen overalls, one or two pair of stockings, and a pair of good shoes, for each non-commission officer or foldier in the Continental army belonging to such town, and deliver the same to Messieurs Elijah Hubbard, or Royal Flint, superintending commissaries for this state, to be by him or them conveyed to the respective issuing commissaries of the battalions of the Continental army raised in this state, to be by them delivered to the non-commission officers and foldiers raised in this state, at the following rates: shoes at eight shillings and six-pence per pair—stockings at six shillings per pair—shirts, hunting frocks and overalls according to the quality, in proportion to good yard wide tow cloth, at two shillings and nine-pence per yard, and good yard wide check or striped flannel at three shillings and six-pence per yard.

That the issuing commissary pay into the treasury of the state all such sums, as they may receive on the sale of such cloathing. And that the select-men of each town transmit to the general assembly to be held at New-Haven in October next, on account of such articles of cloathing as they shall have de-

livered to the faid commiffary or commiffaries, that is to fay, Hubbard or Flint—and fhall be paid for the fame at fuch prices as the General Affembly fhall afcertain.

The towns to fee the fame properly packed up, and marked, with an invoice of the fame put into the package. The faid Hubbard takes in articles at Middletown and the faid Flint at Peeks-kill.

Such towns as can, to fend to Middletown, where the fame will be received and forwarded—Other towns may carry or direct fo as the fame may moft conveniently be carried to the Connecticut battalions, by the faid fuperintending commiffaries, in carriages belonging to this ftate.

A true Copy

Atteft,

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

* * * * *

HARTFORD: Printed by E. Watson.

N. B. Such Persons who are defirous to Send to their own friends, may put up in the General Package, any of the above articles, and direct the Same, and the Same Shall be delivered to whom directed, and his Receipt taken therefor, and Payment Shall in like manner be made therefor.

The resolution above given was printed and transmitted to each town. The N. B. above given was written at the bottom of the printed article. On the back of the printed document which came to Groton is written the following list of those who gave shoes, stockings, frocks, and overalls to the army.

We the Suscribers inhabitants of Groton Promise to furnish and deliver forthwith to some one of the Committee appointed by this Town the several articles annexed to our names in compliance with the within Requisition Groton September 30, 1777.

Park Avery, two chex woolen shirts, & one pare shoes.
Walter, Buddington, two pair shoes.
Jasper Latham, one shirt, one pare of stockings.
Joseph Morgan, shirt, pair shoes, one p. stockings.
Joseph Stanton, one pair shoes and one pair stockings.
Solomon Morgan, pair stockins.

Thomas Spicer, one pair shoes.
 Samuel Allyn, pair stockings, pair shoes.
 Mr. T. Mumford, two shirts, one overhall, one Frock, 1 p. shoes, and
 2 p. stockings.
 E. & W. Ledyard, 4 p. shoes, 4 p. stockings & shirts.
 Joseph Gallup, 3 p. stockings, one pair shoes.
 Obadiah Baley, pair shoes.
 Oliver Spicer, one pair shoes.
 Elijah Avery, one pair shoes.
 Jonathan Buddington, one shirt.
 Charles Smith, pair shoes.
 Amos Prentice, pair shoes and stockings.
 Charles Eldridg, two pairs shoes, and one pair stockings.
 James Morgan, one pair shoes.
 Charles Eldridge, jun., one flannel shirt & two p. stockings.
 Elisha Brown, one pair overalls.
 William Avery, pair stockings and shoes.
 David Avery, one shirt and pair overalls.
 Parke Avery, jun., one pair overalls.
 Thophilus Avery, 2 flannig shirts and pair stockings.
 Ichabod Stoder, 2 p. stockins and 2 flannin shirts.
 Thos Chester, one pair stockings.
 Joseph Allyn, ———, one p, stockins, one pair shoes.
 John Avery, 2d., one shirt, two pair stockings.
 Robert Gere, 2d., 1 p. stockings.
Widow Temperance Morgan, 3 pair ditto.
 Park Allyn, 2 p. shoes & one lining shurt.
 the clothing for the Solders Shous Stockns oh fr Sh
 Cyp Starr 1 pair Stokins
 Samuel allyn 1 of Shous 1 of Stokins
 obediah baly 1 of Shous
 william avery Esq 1 of Shous 1 of Stokins
 thophilus avery 2 flan Shurt 1 of Stokins 1 of ourhalls
 Ihabod Stoddar 2 of Stok 2 flan Shurt
 Joseph allyn 1 Lin Shurt 1 of Shous 1 of Stokin
 thomas pelton 1 flan Shurt 2 of Shous
 Simeon allyn 1 pair of Coyse ourhall
 william wood 2 flanin Shurts
 uin Stoddar 1 Linnin Shurt
 park allyn 1 Lin Shurt 2 of Shous
 amos turnur 1 Lin Shurt
 peter Lester Jr 1 Lin Shurt 2 Comon frock
 danil Russ 1 flanin Shurt 1 of Stok
 merian davis 1 pair Stokins
 wid temprence morgan 3 pair Stokins

Robort geer 1 pair Stokins
 gorg geer 1 pair Stokins
 amos allyn 1 flanin Shurt
 Samuel Nuter 1 pair Stok
 John avery 1 Linin Shurt
 John avery 3 to 1 pair Stokins
 Ralph Stoddar Jr to 1 Lin Shurt
 danil Color 1 Linin Shurt
 thomas allyn 3 pair of milid over hall
 thomas allyn 2 to 1 pair stokins
 Samuel Williams 4 to Linin Shurt
 Charle Eldreg Jr to 1 flan Shurt 2 of Stokin
 Samuel williams 2 to 2 flanin Shurt 1 of Stokins
 Nathan allyn 2 to 1 pair of Stokins
 mark Stoddar 2 flan Shurts
 Joseph morgin 2 flan Shurt 1 Stok 4 of Shous
 John mainor 1 Linin Shurt
 amos Lester 2 Comon frock 1 Lin Shurt
wid prudence morgin 2 Rifel frock
 peter Lester 2 of over hall 2 of Stokin
 John Canaday 2 flin Shurt 1 of Shous 1 of Stokin
 Ralph Stoddar 5 pair of Coyse over halls
 Ruben pelton 1 flanin Shurt
 the town of groton dr for 16 pair of Shous
 Devotion Edey to 1 pair Stokins
Lidy willams — Stok 1
 thomas peton 2 of Shous 2
 boy my hand Shous 1
 Simeon allyn 1 of Shous 1
prudence Lamb Stok 1
widow morgin Stok 1
 Clothing delivered the 2 time
 daniel Edwards 1 Lin Shurt 1 of Stokins
 peter Lezter 3 our hall 1 Stokins flanin
 James Ettenig 1 Lin Shurt
 John Lezter 2 of our halls flanin
 thomas allyn 2 pair Stokins
 phinous bill 2 Linin Shurts
 danil Russ 1 of Stokins
 trial allyn 2 of our halls Corsy
 Simeon allyn 1 of our halls Corsy
 Ralph Stoddar Jr 1 Lin Shurt
 Ralph Stoddar 2 Rifel frock
 to 2 over halls Cloth bought town Dr.
Suse wiger 1 Lin Shurt 1 of Stokin
 abel Shols 1 of Shous 1 of Stokin

ame Russ 2 flain Shurt
 Rufus allyn 2 of Shous
 Joseph Shols 1 of Shous 1 of Stokins
 Jeremiah Smith 1 of Stokins
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Attention is called to the names of the Widow Temperance Morgan, Eunice Stoddard, Marian Davis, Widow Prudence Morgan, Lydia Williams, Prudence Lamb, Susa Wiger, Amy Russ, and the Widow Leeds. These dames of Revolutionary days have many descendants.

JAMES SEARCH, A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Emily Search Miller.

In fulfillment of one of the main objects of our society, a few of the descendants and Daughters of the American Revolution performed the patriotic duty of placing a "Pennsylvania Marker" at the grave of James Search, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The day chosen was the third day of June, 1904. The place of burial is in the center of a half acre of land, which lies at the foot of the hills of Luzerne and near the banks of the historic Susquehanna, four miles from Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Market gardens surround the plot of ground, but can never encroach upon it, for on the county books it is forever set apart for its present purpose.

On the day appointed sixty of the descendants gathered to honor the occasion. Among them were three grandchildren of James Search and a few great-grandchildren, beside other more remote relatives.

Prayer was offered and Miss May Search, a great-granddaughter of James Search, gave a short sketch of his life.

He was born in Scotland, October 17, 1759; came to America in 1771; enlisted in the militia then the Continental troops of New Jersey, 1777; was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; discharged at Newark, New Jersey, 1779. Afterward served in the same regiment during the Revolutionary war. At the close of the war he settled on a farm near the spot of his resting place. At the close of the exercises a great-great-grandson played "America" on the cornet, the company joining in singing. So on this occasion, although the body of him honored had long turned to dust, yet the mellow notes as they floated out over field and meadow, and were lost in the densely wooded hills, awakened a solemn feeling in every heart, as the assembled company left the spot where sleeps a hero.

A WORD OF GREETING FROM OUR PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Responses to the Open Letter of the President General, given in the September number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, have been prompt and many.

The contributions range from \$5, \$25, \$100, \$500, in money and pledges, to the sum promised by the Pennsylvania State Conference, which has undertaken to finish the vestibule of the Hall, at a cost of \$6,500.

The President General is deeply touched and profoundly gratified at a more generous and instant reply than she had even hoped, and she takes this method of warmly thanking every individual or collective donor to our Memorial Continental Hall fund in the name of the whole society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Forever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light by which the world is saved.—*John Hay.*

REAL DAUGHTERS

MISS JANET BLAIR.

Miss Janet Blair was born in Madison, Madison county, New York, May 30, 1814, being the youngest of eleven children born to Seth and Hannah (Collister) Blair and the only one of the family now living. She has been an interested member of



Miss Janet Blair.

the James Madison Chapter from the time it was organized. Though deprived of many pleasures through the infirmities of age and lameness, she has by her sunny disposition and love of reading kept a lively interest in all about her. The gold spoon given to "Real Daughters" was sent her and she appreciated

the many gifts made her by the chapter. The following is a copy of a statement made by her father, Seth Blair, in 1831, on application for a pension.

"Was born in Western, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts. Now 71 years of age the 29 of November last.

Went to Dorchester, county of Norfolk, Mass. From there enlisted on the first of Sept., 1776, in Col. Dicks regiment. Capt. Symons company.

Time expired the first of November. Then enlisted in Col. Croft's regiment of artillery, where I remained until the 7th of May, 1777. Then returned to my native place of residence.

There remained till the 1st of July then enlisted in Col. Reyes regiment and marched to Rhode Island. Time expired the first of January, 1778.

SOPHRONIA STOCKING FOWLER.

Sophronia Stocking, daughter of Amos Stocking, was born June 22, 1812, in Westfield, Massachusetts, being next to the youngest child of his second wife. Her mother died when she was about eight years of age, and the family being broken up after that event, she went to live in the family of a friend, where she remained until she was graduated at the academy and taught school a few years. In 1833 she came to Ohio and was married November 12th to Josiah Fowler, who had preceded her from Westfield to Ohio about three years. The only recollection she has of her father's connection with the Revolutionary army except the general knowledge of his being a soldier, was the large drum he often fixed, probably when going to the military training that followed the war. Mrs. Fowler is and always has been an earnest believer of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and has lived it through a long and beneficent life, being in her 93rd year. Mrs. Fowler is the "Real Daughter" of Fon du Lac Chapter, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, her national number being 46531. She was accepted by the National Board of Management, 1904.

She has received a spoon awarded by the National Society and has a niece who is also a member of the Fon du Lac Chapter, Mrs. A. R. Keating.

Amos Stocking appears with rank of private on muster and

pay roll of Capt. Abel Dinsmore's company Col. Elisha Porter's regiment. Engaged, July 24, 1778; time discharged, August 31, 1778; time of service, 1 month, 13 days, at New London, Connecticut, which included five days (108 miles) travel home.



Mrs. Sophronia Stocking Fowler.

He also appears with rank of private on muster and pay roll of Capt. Oliver Shattuck's company, Lt. Col. Barriabas Sear's (Hampshire company) regiment. Enlisted August 12, 1781; time of discharge, November 8, 1781; time of service, 3

months, 2 days; regiment raised for 3 months; roll dated Deerfield.

Mrs. Fowler resides at Castalia, Erie county, Ohio.—ANNA GIFFIN SWEET, *Regent*.

MRS. ELMINA FRASIER.

Mrs. Elmina Frasier is a member of the China church, Adair charge, Port Huron district. She was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, November 28, 1808. Her father's name was Sutlief. He served in the war of the Revolution under General Washington, and in the war of 1812 under General Putnam. She and her husband were among the early settlers of St. Clair county, of this state. Mr. Frasier died in 1864. Until twelve years ago, Mrs. Frasier carried on the business of the farm personally. For many years, in addition to her home duties, she went far and near as nurse, and also treated with herbs, roots and other remedies many cases of disease, some of them being very critical. There are many who claim that "Grandma" Frasier saved their lives. Early in life she gave her heart to Christ and her name to the Methodist church. She is still quite smart, is cheerful, takes a lively interest in neighborhood affairs and the work of the church, writes letters to her grandchildren, is of a genial disposition, enjoying a joke as well as anybody.

January 15, 1904, Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter held an evening meeting. Notwithstanding the cold winter weather Mrs. Frasier attended and her talk, telling of the service rendered by her father, Mr. Sutlief, during the Revolutionary war, was a most interesting feature of the evening. Mr. Sutlief knew Washington well and Mrs. Frasier related several anecdotes about both men.

Mrs. Frasier now lives in the city of St. Clair with her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. W. A. Tripp. Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter is fond of its "Real Daughter."

The stars of heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws.—*William Watson*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut) gave a garden party on the grounds of Mrs. John Arent Vanderpool, great-granddaughter of the chapter's heroine, August 14, 1905.

Booths attractively trimmed were erected, where various articles were for sale. There was a book store, candy and flower tables, bazar of all nations, where many useful and ornamental articles were for sale, cake and provision table, including ice cream, and an attractive booth for the exhibition and sale of various articles made by the Indians. Two picturesquely garbed Indian girls added to the attractiveness of this booth. A studio where silhouettes were taken was also a successful feature of the afternoon. Shortly after the grounds were opened all present gathered to see the ceremonies in connection with the presentation of a very handsome flag to the Litchfield branch of the George Junior Republic. Mrs. John L. Buel, the regent of the chapter presided.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D. D., rector of St. Michaels, and then Mrs. Buel spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chief of Police and Citizens of the George Junior Republic: In presenting you with this flag to-day, I find myself in a very honorable position, because in addressing the citizens of the George Junior Republic I am addressing the future citizens of our great republic, and you know there is no greater thing on earth than to be a loyal American citizen.

"You know all it means to be a loyal citizen of your republic, and this teaches you just what it means to be a loyal citizen of our great republic.

"Now, this flag stands for loyal citizenship, it stands for loyalty of every kind. It stands for the loyalty of the brave men who laid down their lives to bring it into being one hundred years ago; it stands for the loyalty of the brave women who spun and wove the clothing for the soldiers in the field; it stands for the loyalty of every man, woman and child who has worked and made sacrifice for home and country from that day to this; it stands also for the law, and you, Mr. Chief

of Police, know what the law means; it stands for liberty and justice, and truth, and honor, and honesty, and patriotism, and all that we Americans hold most dear. We Daughters of the American Revolution whose forefathers died that this flag might live, now entrust it to your loyal keeping; let it never suffer insult, dishonor or desecration at the hands of the lawless and thoughtless; be true to it and to the republic for which it stands; in token whereof will you now repeat with me the oath of allegiance and give the national salute to the flag?"

The oath of allegiance was then taken by the "citizens" and the salute given, and then Mrs. Buel concluded as follows:

"And now in behalf of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I present this flag to the citizens of the George Junior Republic."

John Cameron, chief of police of the Litchfield branch of the George Junior Republic, accepted the flag in a few brief but well-spoken words, and then the boys sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

Miss Richards read the beautiful poem, "The Flag Goes By," and the exercises closed with the singing of "America."—ANNA L. B. PLUMB, *Historian*.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—At the last annual meeting all of the old officers were re-elected.

Many delightful social meetings have been held during the year and the chapter is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of fifty-five.

At the December meeting the five dollar gold piece offered by the chapter for the best essay, written by a girl, on "Heroines of the Revolution," was awarded. The contestants and teachers were the guests of honor. In these contests the children of foreign extraction have done better work than the descendants of Plymouth Rock, and for two years in succession the prize has been won by a second generation American. The chapter will continue to offer an annual prize for the best work along historical lines, but will, doubtless, change its rules so that competition may be open to the boys as well as the girls. A bronze tablet, with the model of the Nathan Hale school

house at the bottom and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the top, is completed and will soon be placed on the granite pedestal of the bust of Nathan Hale.

The pedestal and tablet was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on September 22nd. While securing the funds for the Nathan Hale pedestal and the bronze tablet, the chapter has continued the work on the old Cove burying ground. This ancient burial place is now cleared up ready for fencing and restoring the stones.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked and through the efforts of this chapter in securing the state appropriation of \$2,500, a monument has been erected to the memory of Major General Joseph Spencer, of East Haddam, and his portrait placed in the capitol at Hartford.

The chapter has given ten dollars toward the testimonial to Mrs. Kinney. It has also given ten dollars to keep the village parks in order, and a committee of the chapter has attended to the work. The gift of fifty dollars toward the furnishing of the Ellsworth house was an amount equal, at that time, to one dollar for each member.—SARAH L. PARKER, *Historian*.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan) celebrated its twelfth anniversary, May 18, 1905. From a membership of fourteen the number has increased until we now have nearly three hundred on our roll. The various reports showed that much had been done of a patriotic character. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers in city cemeteries have been marked. Through the untiring efforts of our regent, Mrs. Connor, all the lineage books and the Smithsonian reports have been secured and placed in that part of the public library, appropriated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This anniversary was marked by the presentation of a magnificent American flag donated by the members, and presented in an impressive speech by former regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, and accepted in the name of the chapter by the regent, Mrs. Connor.

This chapter has manifested peculiar interest in the "Army

Relief Society," and it is hoped will be able to add in the future to the amount donated yearly.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, chairman of the "Settlement Work," reported increasing interest in the foreign element. The attendance of the weekly meetings were large and enthusiastic. Gradually through Mrs. Whitney's care and influence an element of good citizenship is being educated and interested in the progress of our country.

Continental Hall has been remembered as generously as ever.

At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker; vice-regent, Mrs. Frederick B. Stevens; recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Metcalf; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. B. Hart; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Stoddard; registrar, Mrs. Mary Hinchman; historian, Mrs. Talcott E. Wing.

The transfer of the badge of office, bestowed with charming ceremony by the retiring regent, Mrs. Connor, on the newly elected regent, closed the meeting, which was followed by a reception.

This chapter celebrated Flag day in a brilliant assembling of the Daughters at our beautiful Island Park. Every member of the chapter was given a miniature flag as she took her seat on the balcony of the Casino. The state regent spoke most interestingly of the day, and said "The call for this assembly had two objects—first, the planting of the Osage orange sent to me as state regent of Michigan. These tiny trees, grown from seeds planted in the first earth taken from the site of our Memorial Continental Hall—the grandest memorial ever erected by women."

Mrs. Chittenden called on the regent, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, to speak for the purpose of the meeting, to which she responded in a most poetical and eloquent address.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, as president of the younger sister society, the Daughters of 1812, responded to the request to speak for the flag in her usual brilliant and witty style.

Hon. George Codd, the mayor of the city, spoke encouragingly and appropriately of the work of the patriotic societies,

and Mrs. Chittenden closed with an eloquent patriotic speech "stimulating all to increased zeal for promoting loyalty, love and appreciation of our beloved country and of Old Glory."

Mrs. Charles B. Standish, president of the children's Paul Jones Chapter, led the salute to the flag and the children were asked to lead in singing "America," which closed one of the most picturesque and interesting ceremonies dedicated to our glorious flag.—ELIZABETH E. WING, *Historian*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The Olean Chapter, organized nearly eight years ago, with a charter membership of 28, has now 121 names on its roll, nine having been added during the past year.

Interest and enthusiasm in the chapter work has deepened, and the hope of those most concerned in its welfare, that with added numbers there would be a steady intellectual and patriotic growth, has been more than realized. At the annual meeting held October 19, 1904, the regent and all of the official board were re-elected. The literary program included an ably prepared paper on Major General Israel Putnam, written and read by Mrs. Oliver Putnam Webber Murdock, a descendant. The next meeting occurred November 5th, when Mr. F. H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, gave an interesting address, his subject being "The Western Frontier During the Revolution."

The first Saturday in December the chapter again met, the subject for the afternoon being "Abigail Adams." The feature of the January meeting was an informal but interesting account of "Travel in Egypt," given by Mr. W. B. Mersereau, of Portville.

At the meeting of February 4th, Mrs. Burdick, a great-great-granddaughter of Major General John Patterson, gave an entertaining sketch of the life of her distinguished ancestor.

The next regular meeting occurred March 4th, when Mrs. Corthell read a paper on "Incidents in the Lives of the Puritans and the Salem witchcraft."

In April the chapter met at the home of our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hibbard, the paper for the day being by Mrs.

Blakeslee. At this meeting it was voted to give \$50 to Continental Memorial Hall.

On the 29th of April our regent, according to her usual custom, gave a "Congress Day" reception to the chapter members and their friends. Her report of the week in Washington, and also that of our delegate, graphically described the proceedings and were listened to with interest. On the 6th of May the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Egbert Wheeler at her home in Portville. The Rev. Dr. C. T. Edwards delivered a fine address on "The Fighting Parson of the Revolution," being an account of the life of Rev. James Caldwell, of New Jersey, a patriot of Revolutionary times and an ancestor of the speaker.

During the afternoon the chapter was presented with another piece of historic wood to be used in the charter frame. This relic is a piece of pine from the "Old Tennant Parsonage" on the battlefield of Monmouth, and was sent us through the courtesy of Mr. F. A. Canfield, of Dover, New Jersey.

On the evening of May 9th occurred the presentation of medals to the successful contestants in the annual essay contest. The subjects of the essays and names of the prize winners are as follows:

"What the French and Indian War Meant to the English Speaking People," by Ella Teresa Burke; "Was Charles Lee a Traitor?" by Margaret McGrath; "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," by Clarence A. Nyvall; "André the Spy," by Olof Collins.

A committee from the chapter placed the usual floral wreaths upon the graves of the three Revolutionary patriots buried in Olean, on Memorial day and also a large wreath of galix leaves on the memorial boulder in the city park. The first Saturday in June the Daughters convened at the home of our registrar, Mrs. Homer. The speaker for the afternoon was the Hon. C. R. Knowles, of Albany, who gave an address on "Abraham Lincoln." On Flag day several members of our chapter enjoyed the hospitality of the Kanesteo Valley Chapter, the guest of honor being Mrs. F. W. Higgins, wife of Governor Higgins.

Besides the \$50 given to Memorial Hall, \$50 was contributed by four members of the chapter towards the portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks, presented to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution during the congress in April.

Volumes XIX and XX of the lineage books have been received and several volumes of the Smithsonian reports have been purchased and added to our collection of books, completing the set to date.

Death has claimed one of our number during the year and sorrow has entered the homes of others. On the whole the chapter has had a pleasant and profitable year, for which thanks are especially due Miss Wheeler, our second vice-regent, for her thoughtful generosity in arranging so many varied and delightful programs.—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

The Nabby Lee Ames Chapter (Athens, Ohio) and their invited guests to the number of about seventy-five, held a picnic at the home of the Misses Roberts, near Millfield, September 9th. The weather was ideal and the ride from Athens greatly enjoyed. The guests were greeted at the entrance to this beautiful home and conducted into the house, which was artistically decorated with reminders of "ye olden times." There was a large spinning wheel and a small one, with distaff of flax; also a foot-stove such as our ancestors carried to church filled with hot cinders to keep them from freezing during those long, long sermons, there being no other means of heating in those early days. A short program was given on the lawn. Patriotic songs were sung by the company and timely recitations given by the Misses Pearl and Blanche Roberts. A paper on the early history of Athens county was read by the historian, special mention being made of Nabby Lee Ames, the noble pioneer woman for whom the chapter was named. The picnic was a great success, both from a social and patriotic view. Through the untiring efforts of our regent, Mrs. M. C. de Steigner many new names have been added to our roll of membership and much interest manifested.—FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

Declaration of Independence Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The report of the Declaration of Independence Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from October 17, 1904, to October 17, 1905, is as follows:

The season of 1904-1905 was opened by a "Tea," given to the members of the chapter and other friends by the regent of the chapter, the program consisting of bright "Talks" from several prominent club women, recitations, music, etc.

A series of addresses on "Vital Issues of the Day" was inaugurated in December, 1904, when Mrs. Anna McKean White gave an address on "What is Mormonism." This was followed in February, 1905, by an address, with blackboard illustrations, from Dr. Charles L. Bernheimer, on "Varieties of Nationalities in the Population of Philadelphia," and in March, last, Miss Mary R. Field, the able leader of several "Current Events" classes, read a most interesting, as well as instructive paper on "The United States, Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine," and Mrs. John M. Oakley, the brilliant chairman of the civil service committee of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, gave one of her inimitable talks on "Present Conditions in Cuba," showing what the United States did for Cuba, during and after, the Spanish-American war—the two papers forming a complete history of our relations with that island.

The chapter has held its stated meetings each month, with the exception of June, July and August; contributed twenty-one dollars to the bas-relief of William Penn, presented by the Daughters of Pennsylvania to the cruiser *Pennsylvania*, and most gladly sent the dollar asked from each chapter for the monument to the thirteen Daughters of the American Revolutionary nurses who gave their lives to their country during the Spanish-American war.

The ringing preambles and resolution in regard to Mormonism, adopted by the Fourteenth Continental Congress, were an inspiration to our chapter; and, having obtained, through the kindness of Mrs. Frederic H. Schoff, president of the National League of Women's Organizations, one thousand (1,000) copies of the speech delivered in the United States

Senate by Senator Kearns, of Utah, on "Conditions in Utah," a copy of this speech, a copy of the preface to "The Mormon Menace" written by Alfred Henry Lewis, and a copy of the memorial to the United States Senate sent out by the *Christian Herald*, have been sent to every state regent and vice-state regent, and to each of the more than seven hundred chapters of our National Society, and so many requests for additional documents have been received, that when all requests have been complied with, over three thousand documents on this subject will have been distributed by our chapter.

In March last, Hon. Roland P. Falkner, Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, sent a plea to the Civic Club of Philadelphia for the decoration of the school rooms of Porto Rico, more particularly of the normal school at San Juan. The Civic Club, however, felt that its work lays *in*, not outside of, Philadelphia; so our chapter decided to see what it could do, and has the hope of being able to make a Christmas gift to the normal school at San Juan, of a number of photographs which, it is believed, will arouse interest in the study of American history, and so, help to make the future teachers of Porto Rico, good Americans.

A number of Daughters of the American Revolution chapters, and Women's clubs, have promised to bring this matter before these organizations at the first meetings this fall, and the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, Kentucky, has already contributed a photograph of the monument to Daniel Boone, which one of the Kentucky chapters has restored.

In conclusion our chapter reports growth, prosperity and an increasing interest in all for which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution stand.

The officers of the chapter are: Miss H. B. Huey, regent; Mrs. E. F. Rowell, first vice-regent; Mrs. O. C. Dorney, second vice-regent; Mrs. Francis Labadie, recording secretary; Miss Nellie P. Ferry, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. M. B. Robinson, registrar; Miss M. B. Wigton, treasurer.—
HARRIET BAIRD-HUEY, *Regent*.

October 11, 1905.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—Another prosperous year for Donegal Chapter has passed into its history, and the events which have contributed to the enjoyment of its members will be remembered with pleasure by all. The tea given by the chapter, October 19, 1904, to the Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled in our city, was not among the least of these, when four hundred representative women of Pennsylvania were entertained.

Upon the afternoon of October 20th, the hospitable home of Miss Frazer, ex-state regent of Pennsylvania, was the scene of a delightful reception and tea, given to all visiting Daughters attending the federation. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker, acting state regent, and other state and chapter officers.

Miss Frazer's home is a fitting house for a gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The halls are hung with swords, pistols and accoutrements which saw service at Brandywine and Yorktown. The walls are hung with old paintings of men and women, her ancestors, who were prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary days.

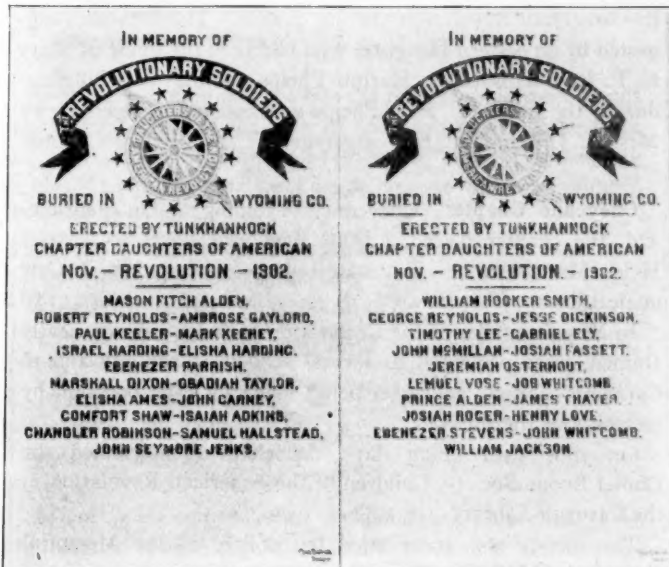
In December we were entertained by hearing from H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., an interesting and comprehensive address on "The Rise, Growth and Nature of Constitutional Liberty." The orator is one of our most promising lawyers, and won golden opinions from his audience on that occasion.

It has afforded us pleasure to hear from Dr. M. Lilian Hartzler, an interesting lecture, also from Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, secretary of Lancaster County Historical Society, a paper on "Lancaster, as it Appeared in 1800"—the old town which bore such a conspicuous part in the struggle for American independence. The annual prizes were awarded as usual, to the boys and girls of the high school, who prepared the best essays on Revolutionary subjects.

Old Colonial letters and journals have been read at the various meetings—one, among them, from General John Steele, who commanded Mrs. Washington's body guard at Morristown, New Jersey. It was read by the owner, Miss Frazer, who is one of his descendants. June 14th was celebrated ap-

propriately as Flag day. An interesting paper on "The American Flag," was prepared by Miss Armstrong. Special music was rendered by the Iris Club. We adjourned, to accept the invitation of Miss Nevin, our noted sculptress, to the unveiling of a memorial fountain in Reservoir Park, of which she was the designer, and the event was a notable one in our civic history. The social side has not been overlooked, while beautiful vocal and instrumental selections have served to enliven us.—
ANNIE S. ROHRER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Tunkhannock Chapter (Tunhannock, Pennsylvania) has placed in the court house of Wyoming county two tablets in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in that county. Each tablet bears seventeen names. Appropriate exercises



were held at the unveiling of the tablets, one of the prominent features of the program being an address by the Reverend David Craft, a recognized authority on Sullivan's march.—ELIZABETH HANKINSON BUNNELL, *Historian.*

Lady Stirling Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—On Saturday, September 16th, at the beautiful "Washington," a delightful reception was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, ex-historian general; Mrs. Emily True De Riemer chaplain of the District of Columbia; Mrs. H. A. Flint, historian of Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, New York, and other visiting Daughters of the American Revolution who were in Seattle with the American Board of Missions of Congregational Church. The ladies met in the red room, refreshments being served in the quaint "Dutch Grill." The affair was doubly pleasant because so entirely informal. Ranier, Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters were also guests of Lady Stirling. Lady Stirling Chapter has established permanent headquarters at the "Washington" for all visiting Daughters of the American Revolution visiting Seattle. The idea was suggested by an eastern Daughter who had been the guest of Mary E. P. R. Phelps (Mrs. Horton Phelps) at the "Washington" during the summer. Mrs. Phelps was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, first vice-regent, Lady Stirling Chapter.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming).—On February 22d, the chapter placed a brass memorial tablet to (Mrs.) Helen Maria Warren, first state regent of Wyoming, in Carnegie Library, Cheyenne.

In May facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence, neatly framed, were presented to several schools in the city and to Carnegie Library, addresses being made on each occasion by members of the society.

On June 14th (Flag day) the chapter entertained the Daniel Boone Society, Children of the American Revolution in the Carnegie Library.

The society also contributed ten dollars to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The present membership of the chapter is thirty-eight. It has six regular meetings each year. After the business sessions, a short literary and musical program follows, closing with social features.—ANNIE K. PARSHALL, *Historian*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.



Mary Belle King
Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

To adjourn, continued: While the motion to adjourn stands next to the highest in the scale of parliamentary motions there are, however, several questions in order while it is pending besides the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. They are as follows:

To enter reconsideration on the minutes.

To fix method of taking the vote.

Withdrawal of the motion to adjourn.

If requiring immediate action the following questions may also be entertained:

Questions of privilege.

Parliamentary inquiries.

Questions of order.

Appeals.

Adjournment and its effect on unfinished business: In an organization where regular monthly or weekly sessions are held during the year, the business interrupted by adjournment at one session comes up for consideration at the next session at the place arranged for it in the regular order of business. A question that has been made a general order for a day is also taken up at this time and would supersede, in the matter

of consideration, the questions which had been interrupted by adjournment. A question that holds over as unfinished business is treated exactly the same when it is taken up as if there had been no adjournment. A motion is not necessary to bring it before the assembly; the chairman simply announces the unfinished business and it is then before the assembly for consideration. When an organization holds but one session a year all business pending at the time of adjournment is killed. An important point to be remembered in connection with business killed by an adjournment is that such questions may be introduced at a future session as new business unless there is a special rule to the contrary.

To take a recess: The purpose of this motion is to adjourn for a limited time during a session. It is undebatable but it may be amended. It requires a majority vote and is in order at any time except when the motion to adjourn or to fix the time or place to which to adjourn is pending. The meeting after a recess is not another but the same meeting.

Free voice, free aid, free counsel,
a free throne
By freemen circled, each
respecting each;
A realm self-centered, yet
with arm to reach
Where earth's oppressed ones
groan.—*Francis T. Palgrave.*

The first fall meeting of Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, was held in Sewall Hall, Tuesday, October 10th, at 3 o'clock. Chapter members briefly related summer experiences along patriotic lines.—MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER, *Regent and Hostess.*

October found the Daughters of the American Revolution ready to take up the work of the year. Many of the states have held their conferences during the month. The Connecticut conference was held at Groton. The Ohio conference met at Youngstown, and also the Pennsylvania conference. The Chicago Chapter opens the year with an invitation to meet the President General, October thirty-first.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"I see, I see

Freedom's established reign; cities and men

Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,

And empires rising where the sun descends."

Philip Freneau.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

519. (2) WRIGHT.—James Wright married Abigail Jess, June 18th, 1664. He died 1723. Their daughter, Hester Wright, b. 1684, married Nathaniel Curtis.—M. M. H.

581. WILEY.—I have been trying for years to find a Col. James W. Wiley, but query 581 is the first intimation of him, and I am glad to correspond with "M. P. P." Col. James W. Wiley is said to have had a son James Oliver, who married Mary Shelby Alexander, daughter of Adam Alexander, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Dec. of Independence, and his wife Mary Shelby of the Revolutionary family. I should like to learn to which branch of the Shelby family she belonged. An interesting incident came to light through the query. A mirror from a shaving set was presented to Col. James W. Wiley of Vir., by Gen. Washington. Col. Wiley lived on an adjoining plantation and

served under Gen. Washington during the war. This mirror was given by Col. Wiley to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Young of Vir., and by her to her daughter, and finally to a niece in Nashville, Ten., a g-g-granddaughter of Col. Wiley. It was in the exhibition of the Tenn. Centennial and is now in a museum.—E. P. S.—M. P. P.

621. PARKER—WHITE.—Will the following be of aid to "D. M. G."? John Parker was a Marylander, and his wife was Sallie, daughter of Benjamin White of Vir. He was a Baptist preacher and moved with his family to Ga., and in a few years to Tenn. Their children were Daniel, Polly, John, Benjamin, Phebe, Isaac, Joseph, James W., Nathaniel, Silas, Rachel and Susanna, all of whom lived to rear families. In 1817 the family moved to Crawford Co., Ill. Afterward some of the children moved to Coles Co., Ill., among them Nathaniel, who lived there until his death. In 1832 Joseph, James W., Daniel and Benjamin went to Texas; Joseph and James settled in Grimes Co., and the two latter returned to Ill. In 1835 Elder John Parker, with his wife, and Benjamin and his family all moved to Texas and settled in Fort Parker near the present town of Groesbeck, Texas. If this is the family desired, there are interesting incidents connected with their life in Texas and the development of the state.—A. T.

666. BEECHER—TOMLINSON.—Isaac Beecher, of Derby, son of Isaac Beecher and Mabel Hotchkiss of Bethany, married Hannah Ball, b. 1753. He was on a committee to procure clothing for soldiers 1779. (Hist. Derby, pp. 184, 161.) He died 1789. Their children were Philo, David, Mary, Patty, Thirza. Mary Tomlinson was only daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hawkins) Tomlinson of Oxford, Conn. She had no brother Philo, but brothers Silas, Ammon, Truman and Zechariah, who died a young man. She married David Beecher—where and when is not known. Their children were born in Castleton or Fort Ann, Vt., and she probably died there. Isaac Tomlinson, her father, was son of John and (second wife) Mrs. Hannah (Merwin) Collins. Mary Hawkins was daughter of Capt. Zachariah and Mary (Tomlinson) Hawkins of Oxford, Conn.—E. S. T.

628. (3) STANDISH.—Mrs. Darliska Standish Avery is a descendant of Miles Standish and willing to confer with "M. P. H." if she desires. Her address is Ottawa, Ill.—N. S.

QUERIES.

678. (1) BLISS.—Information is desired of the Revolution record of Azariah Bliss.

(2) WATERS.—And of Hezekiah Waters.—L. H.

(No locality or dates were given with the above indefinite queries.—L. B. N.)

679. (1) FRINK—HEWITT.—Col. Henry Frink of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Richard and Experience

(Leeds) Hewitt. Was Col. Frink in the Rev. War? Is there a Frink Genealogy?

(2) PETTET—CHILD.—I wish the names and dates of birth and death of the parents of Hon. William Riley Pettet (Petit) of Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., who married Priscilla, daughter of Judge Salmon and Olive (Rose) Child. Family tradition says the father of William Riley Pettet was named Jonathan. Can any one give proof of this?—F. F. P. M.

680. MATTHEWS—BERRY.—What was the relationship to Gov. Matthews of Vir. of Sara Matthews who married in 1782 Benjamin Berry, the youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (or Rebecca) (Fairfax) Berry.—J. F. McN.

681. CROSBY.—Information wanted of John Crosby who enlisted in Rev. War from Penn. (perhaps Chester Co.). He died in Washington Co., Penn., about 1824, aged eighty years. He is said to have lost a leg in the war.—L. J. B.

682. HEDGES.—If you have any data in reference to Joseph Hedges, who settled near Newcastle, Del., about 1700 and married Katrina Shallcop (may be Stallcup), I shall be very glad of the information. This Joseph Hedges was the grandfather of Elizabeth Hedges (daughter of Jonas), who married Jacob Beenson (query 542, Dec., 1904), and was living at the time of her marriage in Hedgesville, Berkley Co., Vir.—M. H. T.

683. STEWART—BLALOCK.—Information is asked for John Stewart of N. Car., who fought in Rev. War. There were four John Stewarts of N. Car. in the war, but the one desired married Martha Blalock of Vir. Dates of his birth, marriage and death are desired to complete D. A. R. app. papers.—L. B. S.

684. WARD.—The ancestry is desired of Dea. Isaac Ward of Leverett, Mass., who went from Petersham and Worcester to Leverett. He was a descendant of William Ward who settled in Sudbury, Mass., 1639. Who was the wife of Dea. Isaac Ward? He had eleven children. His daughters, Betsey, Sybil (b. 1742) and Grace, married Adams brothers. Betsy Adams, (daughter of Sybil) married first, D'Estaing Salisbury; second, David Smith, and died in Adams, N. Y., 1844.—I. H. W.

685. (1) NASH—FITCH.—Wanted the ancestry of John Nash, b. Sept. 30, 1780, probably in Conn. and died in N. Y. Jan. 6, 1816; married Oct. 12, 1806, Elizabeth Fitch; children were Eliza, John, Seymour, Delilah.

(2) GREEN.—Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson Green, b. Feb. 23, 1810, in Albany, N. Y. He, with his sister Mary Ann were either left orphans, or their mother married again, as when he was about six years old he was placed in the family of Mr. Ferguson of Deposit, N. Y., and his sister was taken by a family named Keeler of New York and Albany. Thomas J. Green married Delilah Nash.

(3) GRIFFITH—CRAPSY.—Ancestry of Anna Griffith of Chautauqua, N.

Y. She married Rev. Jacob Crapsy (b. about 1767). It is said her mother was Mary Westcott, her grandmother a Belding, her g-grandmother a Norcross.

(4) CROPSEY.—Who was the wife of John Cropsey, b. 1724, d. 1811? He was a private in Col. Van Renssalaer's regiment 1776 (N. Y. Archives), and lived in Renssalaer Co., N. Y., about 1750.

(5) WILLIAMS—EDWARDS.—Ancestry of Elijah Williams, b. Sept. 9, 1795, probably at Fayetteville, N. Y. (possibly Manlius); married Jan. 16, 1817, Lucy Edwards. His brothers were Nathan, Job and Elihu.

(6) EDWARDS.—Ancestry of Lucy Edwards, b. probably in Fayetteville, N. Y. Her father's name is supposed to have been Samuel and her mother's Sarah Robinson. Their children were Hervey, Jerome, Samuel, Lucy, Harriet, Emily—all buried in Fayetteville, N. J.

(7) DUCOLON—SCHUYLER.—Ancestry of Stephen Ducolon. He lived in Parma, Monroe Co., N. J. His wife was Elizabeth Schuyler and both died in Parma. Their children were Catherine (married J. G. Cropsey), Betsey, Sophronia, Peter, Claudius, Charles, Alfred and Gilbert.—O. G. G.

686. WELCH—COLE.—Who were the ancestors of Charles Welch who married Eunice Cole (daughter of Moses)? He settled in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1800, had a twin brother Nathan. It is supposed that they were born in Conn. and went to Northern New York when quite young. Tradition says he walked from Conn. to Northern New York.—C. C. W.

687. (1) CLINTON.—Information desired of the relationship of Charles Clinton, from Ireland, May, 1729, on ship *George and Ann*, to William and James Thompson who came to America on the same ship. There is a family tradition that Charles Clinton's wife was a sister of these Thompson brothers, but the Feb. No. of Am. M. Mag. says Elizabeth Deniston was Charles Clinton's wife. Did he have two wives? Is there proof that Elizabeth Deniston was not a second wife? Charles Clinton had six children, instead of two as mentioned in the Feb. number.—James and Mary, who died on the voyage, Catherine, a second James, George Alexander and Charles. The two latter were physicians.

(2) SMITH—FORGISSON.—The ancestry desired of James Smith and his wife Anne Forgisson (Ferguson). They settled in Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., before 1806. Anne Forgisson probably came from New Paltz, N. Y. James Smith may have come from New Paltz, but as far as known was not connected with any of the Smith family in Orange Co., N. Y.

(3) BUSH—DEGRAW.—Ancestry desired of Henry Bush and of Rachel Degraw, who settled near Staatsburgh, N. Y., 1760. Henry Bush was of Holland descent and spoke the Dutch language. His father may have settled in Rockland Co., N. Y. He had a brother Peter Bush and a sister who m. ——— Bean. According to tradition they were among the Annetye Jans heirs.—E. B. T.

688. FOLLIN.—Wanted proof of the tradition that John Follin (Vol-

len) was a prisoner in a prison ship, carried to England and released at the close of the Rev. War. He was born at Falls Church, Vir.—F. C. F.

689. PAINE—BALL.—What was the name of the father of Sarah Ellen Paine who married one of the Balls of Virginia?—G. G. G.

690. GAINES—CLARK.—Information wanted of the father and brothers of General Gaines whose wife sued for the site of New Orleans. Mildred Gaines, daughter of one of the brothers (which one?), married John Clark of Richgrove, Christian Co., Ky.—H. M. F. S.

691. ALFORD.—Wanted dates of birth and death of Josiah Alford, Jr., and Mary Case Alford. Was he in the Rev. War? Also the names of his brothers—one, possibly named Pelatiah. The will of Josiah Alford, Sr., b. 1698, d. 1768, is on Hartford, Conn., records. He probably lived in Granby, Conn.—M. A. A.

NOTE.

A copy of the "Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society, 1903-1904," containing list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Vermont, from Hon. G. G. Benedict, President of the Society, is gratefully acknowledged by the Genealogical Department.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are vitally interested in the question of good citizenship. The following, clipped from the year book of the Columbus, Ohio, Chapter, of which Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., is regent, is a case in point:

The Committee on Patriotism will direct its efforts toward securing the enactment, by the next General Assembly, of an Adult Delinquency Law. This is an act to provide for the punishment of persons responsible for or contributing to the delinquency of children. Since the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Columbus it has been hindered in its usefulness by the inability of the Court to punish the adults responsible for the childish offenders against the law. It is the aim of the Adult Delinquency Law to increase the power of the Court in this respect and so render it more efficient.

A good child develops into a good citizen and a good citizen makes a patriot.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

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Mrs. Rhett Goode, the new state director for Alabama, writes with such enthusiasm for the work that we are much encouraged. Yellow fever, quarantine regulations and all other obstacles will not prevail against patriotic zeal like this.

At Los Angeles, California, a new society is forming under Mrs. Nathan Cole. Thirty papers were sent her in July and we hope that all will be returned filled out in proper form, so that these new recruits for "the army that can never be conquered" may be duly enlisted without delay.

The *Belton Allen Society*, of Gales Ferry, Connecticut, is now to be revived under the leadership of Miss Amy Belle Satterlee. Most of the former members have outgrown the age limit for membership, but new young people are now ready to take their places. Thus the memorial erected by the society in 1898 will still be guarded from injury and desecration. It will be remembered that this tablet is pictured on Plate 42 of the Sixth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In Winsted, Connecticut, a new society is expected to organize October 14, 1905, under the direction of Mrs. Tiffany. Forty copies of the Children of the American Revolution constitution and leaflets were sent for distribution at that time. May they produce much good fruit.

The *Blue Hen's Chickens Society*, of Wilmington, Delaware, reports thought its acting president, Mrs. Mary Winder Miller, the completion of the great work previously mentioned. On April 26, 1904, the beautiful drinking fountain in memory of Lieut. Clarke Churchman was unveiled in Washington Heights Park, Wilmington, by the two youngest members of the society. It will, perhaps, be remembered that Lieutenant Churchman graduated from West Point April 26, 1898, and fell at El Caney, July 2, 1898. He was the only son of Delaware who perished in the Spanish war. This fountain erected by the Children will provide refreshment for thirsty dogs and horses as well as for human beings. What could be a more fitting and gracious memorial of a young, heroic

life than this spring of living water continually flowing throughout the years?

Zeally Moss Society is the name chosen by the young patriots who have been for some time organizing at Peoria, Illinois. They start with 20 members, and other prospective members have papers in preparation. Zeally Moss was the father of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the "Real Daughter" of Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who has given the city a beautiful park and a polytechnic school with endowment. The old hero sleeps in the cemetery at Peoria and the children decorated his grave on May 30, 1905. We hope that a picture of the group on this occasion may appear in the Eighth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Interest is stirring at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where Mrs. L. C. Hunter is to take up the work of a local president. Twelve sets of papers were sent her August, at the request of Mrs. Hiram W. Moore, state director for Indiana.

In Marshalltown, Iowa, the ladies of the Marshalltown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have at last decided to organize the work among the children. Miss Louise B. Simon was chosen by the chapter to be the local president and was promptly confirmed by the National Board of Management, October 12, 1905.

Mrs. Harriet Johnson Billington, who was appointed June 8, 1905, to organize a society at Amsterdam, New York, hopes to have two sections in her charge, a junior branch of younger children in Amsterdam itself and a senior branch of farmer lads outside the city. These latter, by the way, had already formed the wish to organize a patriotic society for the purpose of counteracting the influence of a saloon about to be established in their little hamlet. When Mrs. Billington told them of the Children of the American Revolution they were delighted with the idea and at once set to work searching for family records.

Those who have read the Seventh Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution must have been pleased with Plate 34 which pictures the old Cup and Saucer House once built at Cape Vincent, New York, as a refuge for Napoleon I but destroyed by fire in 1868. The dim old drawing from which this picture was photographed for reproduction was until now the only representation of the building known to be in existence. To the *Cup and Saucer House Society*, of Cape Vincent, is therefore due the credit of preserving this visible record of a little known incident in our history. All honor to the young historians.

Now is the time when the president of every local society of the Children should send to the vice-president of organization, 1524 28th street, Washington, D. C., a report of work done during the past year. Don't forget this, please. The general report of our whole society depends upon the individual reports for success.



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OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1905.

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 MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
- Wyoming, MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, Newcastle.
 MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 238 W. 22nd Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at half after ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the President General said: "Ladies, I wish to preface the business of this morning, as of every meeting, by expressing my great pleasure at being with you again. I have already conceived such an affection for the Board, that I was happy at the thought of coming back.

I feel that it is a sacred privilege and right for this Board to act in sympathy with the sorrows that have come to several members of this organization; it is a reverent thing to take this action first, before we proceed with the regular business.

It accords me the profoundest sadness, yet at the same time I feel it

to be a high privilege, to speak of Mrs. Doremus. She was a member of this Board in the early days; she was at the time of her death an Honorary Vice-President General of the Society. In the earliest days of the organization she was an intimate personal friend of Mrs. Harrison, and officially she was always the friend of this organization. When it was young and hardly known, to have the approval of one of her standing and mentality meant a great deal to it. She was widely known on both sides of the water, having spent through her husband's official position, in France a large portion of her life there. I mention this because it gave her an opportunity of extending to the other world knowledge of our organization almost as soon as it was known here.

Her nobility of character and clear and accurate mind endeared her to all thrown closely with her, and I was thrown so closely with her, that I cannot refrain from these personal expressions of love and sympathy.

Although she had reached the age of seventy-five years,—when we usually think a life is ready to be garnered in,—she seemed so young in appearance and powers, that it was scarcely possible to realize she had passed three-score and ten.

Of course to one's family the giving up of one's head is sad, but even the outside world felt this loss.

I had been a pupil at her knee. She had stood with me and supported and guided me, and I feel that if there is anything worthy in me, I owe it so much to her, that I cannot refrain from these personal words. I know that each one of you shares my grief, and I trust you will all rise, and that a resolution will be offered, instructing the Secretary to draft such a resolution as will be proper to send to the family of our beloved friend."

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That resolutions of condolence be sent to the family of the late Mrs. Doremus.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry announced to the Board the death of Miss May Crosman, the only daughter of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, a former Vice-President General of the National Society; also the death of the brother of Mrs. Lippitt, former State Regent of Rhode Island, and moved: *That resolutions of condolence be sent to these ladies on the part of the National Board.* Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Thomas Brown, State Regent of Wisconsin, announcing the death of her mother.

The Board expressed its sympathy, and upon motion of Mrs. Davis, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit this action of the Board to the State Regent of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Main spoke of the death of General Boynton, which had occurred a few days previous, and moved that an expression of sym-

pathy be sent to Mrs. Boynton, who was so closely associated with the Society in the early days of its organization.

The Board expressed by a rising vote its sympathy and the Chair requested the Recording Secretary General to convey the action of the Board to these members.

Mrs. Main requested permission to present her report on the Montana matter, as she expected to leave the city on an early train.

The President General said: "Mrs. Main has asked the privilege of making her report immediately, because she is obliged to leave the city, and we will make this a special order of business.

Mrs. Weed rose to a point of order and inquired if it did not require a two-thirds vote for a special order of business.

Miss Miller moved: *That the proceedings do not appear in the public press until after they are published in our Magazine.* Motion carried.

The President General said: "I wish to say one or two things to those members who were not here at the last meeting of the Board. There was a question of the election of the candidates from Montana. But, as the Chair stated, she could not rule on this matter until the records of the Congress were in the possession of the Board, because we could not act upon what we did not positively know. Of course that ruling was logically correct. The records have since come into the hands of the Recording Secretary General, and the Chair has seen a copy of the proceedings of the Congress, and therefore saw that the Congress had instructed the Board to take action. Ladies, I speak very frankly. I consider this our official family. In regard to the Montana matter, I must say that I considered if this question were to be raised, it should have been done on the floor of the Congress, because the members from Montana were a part of that body, and if there had been any question of credentials, it should, to my mind, at least, have been reconsidered and adjusted by the Congress. I do not wish to criticise, but I mention this simply to say that when the matter *was* referred to the Board, it leaves this Board no alternative but to deal with it. There is no intricacy whatever in this statement. The National Board must carry out the orders of the Congress; so that ended the question of our not having authority to carry out these rulings. Therefore, as the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has to present this matter, she is recognized to make her report."

The following report on the Montana matter was then read to the Board:

Madam President and Members of the Board of Management:

Miss Helen McCrackin was reported by the Fourteenth Continental Congress as the legally elected alternate for the Regent of the Ravalli Chapter; therefore, the vote cast by Miss McCrackin was legal.

I, therefore, recommend that the Board of Management confirm the election of Mrs. McCrackin as State Regent, and Mrs. Weed, as State

Vice-Regent, because of the fact that Miss Helen McCrackin, as a duly elected alternate, was present on the floor of the Congress, and cast her vote for these two nominees.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hazen said: "I understand this matter was referred to the Board by the Continental Congress. Then the President General ruled that until the Chair saw the stenographic report of the Congress,—which is our authority,—nothing could be done. Of course no one would report unless she was individually specified to do so."

President General: "There was no official record prepared at the last meeting of the Board; therefore, no action could be taken."

Mrs. Mussey moved: *The adoption of the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters on the Montana matter.*

Miss Miller moved: *The adoption of the report with its recommendation.* The motion was put and carried.

Mrs. Weed inquired if the Chair ruled that a special order of business does not require a two-thirds vote, and stated that she had made a special point of inquiry in regard to this at the time it was proposed to present this report to the Board.

The President General said: "Yes, but you were not a member then."

The roll was then called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Walker, Missouri; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Miss Mickley, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Weed, Montana.

The Recording Secretary General stated to the Board that the minutes of the special meeting, held April 15th, just prior to the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when Mrs. Fuller was Recording Secretary General, had not been approved, as there had been no *regular* Board meeting since then until the present one. These minutes were then read to the Board and the same were approved.

The minutes of April 26th were then presented by the Recording Secretary General, who requested the Board to criticise these minutes without the least hesitation, as it was her desire to know how the

Board preferred the minutes prepared, adding: "According to Roberts' Rules, 'Minutes are an account of what is done, not what is said.'"

The Recording Secretary General submitted for the approval of the Board some cards she had prepared for motions at the Board meetings, and requested all members to write and send up their motions on these cards, duly signed. The cost of the cards was \$2.50.

This action was unanimously endorsed and the expenditure authorized by the Board.

Mrs. Davis moved: *That all motions in the Board meetings be given to the Recording Secretary General in writing, by the mover of the motion.* Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion carried.

The following report was presented by Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Clara Bradley Burdette, Pasadena, California; Miss Kathryn E. Thorp, Daytona, Florida; Mrs. Coral Harris Frazier, Hutchinson, Kansas; Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Albion, Michigan; Mrs. M. Augusta Watkins, Ithaca, Michigan; Mrs. Martha A. Edson Bronson, Northfield, Minnesota; Mrs. Bertha Adams Young, Corinth, Mississippi; Mrs. Flora Weidman Magee, Carthage, Missouri; Mrs. Irene B. Harbert, Kalispell, Montana, and the re-appointment of Mrs. Bannie Elder Edwards, Dowagiac, Michigan.

The Madison County Chapter, of Richmond, Kentucky, and the Valentine Peers Chapter, of Maysville, Kentucky, desire to be dissolved, and upon the recommendation of the State Regent of Kentucky, I herewith ask that the National Board of Management declare these Chapters null and void.

Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed begs to tender her resignation herewith as State Vice-Regent of Montana, said resignation to take effect upon the election of her successor as State Vice-Regent.

Since Congress there has been one charter issued, viz: the Wooster-Wayne, of Wooster, Ohio, and one re-issue, viz: the Owasco, of Auburn, New York.

Charter applications issued, 6; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 7. Letters received, 190; letters written, 164.

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been 561 new members cards, 621 ancestor cards, 385 corrections, 34 marriages, 31 resignations, 25 deaths, 3 dropped for non-payment of dues, and 1 reinstatement. Admitted membership, June 5, 51,165; actual membership, 43,807. Letters written, 18.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

The President General requested Mrs. Weed to reconsider her resignation as State Vice-Regent of Montana as just announced in the report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

This request was concurred in by Mrs. Estey.

Mrs. Weed replied it would be impossible.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "I have been trying to make her withdraw this."

Mrs. Weed said: "I appreciate very much the feeling the ladies have shown. Now, I speak very frankly. The lady making that motion at the Congress stated that while the motion was general in the way it was made, it was aimed at Mrs. Weed personally."

President General: "I do not think it well to quote one hearsay, Mrs. Weed."

Mrs. Weed: "A lady made this statement to me; that is, that Mrs. Draper had said that to her personally at the Congress. I can substantiate that."

President General: "The Chair thinks it would be wiser to repeat only what is said to ourselves. The acceptance of the report made by Mrs. Main has been approved by every member here. I felt that I wanted to give them the opportunity for full discussion. The Chair must rule these remarks out of order."

At the conclusion of the reading of the report the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters asked for explicit instructions in regard to the disbanding of the two Kentucky chapters.

After a full discussion Mrs. Howard moved: *That the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted, with the exception of the request to disband the Chapters in Kentucky.*

Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Main asked permission to make her report. This being granted, the following was submitted to the Board:

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: During the month of May, bills to the amount of \$4,433.45 have been approved. \$1,884.70 of this amount was for the expenses of the Fourteenth Continental Congress; the remainder for the current expenses of the Society.

From the permanent fund two bills, to the amount of \$106.50 have been approved; \$6.50 to Miss Agnes Gerald, for clerical service for the Filing Committee, and \$100.00 to George F. Sacrey, for service as Clerk of the Works on Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main presented for the consideration of the Board an inquiry that had come from Atlanta, Georgia, in regard to the respective dates

of organization of the Atlanta Chapter, and the Chicago Chapter,—the Chicago Chapter claiming priority of organization, and asked for instructions in replying to this inquiry.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be instructed by the Board to send the official records as to day and date of the Chapter organization under consideration, to the Atlanta Chapter Regent.* Motion carried.

Mrs. Main suggested that State Regents, when re-elected, should receive an engraved card, instead of the large parchment now issued to them. The Chair requested an expression of opinion on this matter, especially from the State Regents present.

Miss Miller suggested that this be considered at a larger meeting.

After some discussion Mrs. Hazen moved: *That action concerning the issuance of renewed commissions to State Regents, upon their re-election, be deferred until the autumn.* Seconded by Mrs. Walker. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed moved: *That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be directed to supply at once to the State Regent of Montana copies of every letter, paper, or document of any sort bearing upon the recent controversy over the Montana State elections, particularly, the "letters of protest which have been sent year after year against the continuous re-election of these officers," which protests "have been disregarded by the Board of Management," as stated by her in her letter to the Montana Chapter.* (Signed) Helena Hill Weed, State Vice-Regent, Montana. Seconded by Mary Desha; Founder and Honorary Vice-President General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed moved: *That the correspondence upon which this report of Mrs. Main is based, regarding the Montana State elections, be filed with the report.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that I have verified the list of Mrs. Fuller, former Recording Secretary General, by identifying the envelopes as briefed, with the list, and counting the papers; but not examining the papers. Witnessed signature of Treasurer General to bond and received the bond from her and placed it in the safe; signed 57 supplemental papers; notified National Officers, State Regents and State Vice-Regents of appointments; have received 144 letters, referred 24; have written 212 letters; notified members of the Finance Committee and Memorial Continental Hall Committee; have ordered from Roberts 500 cards announcing committee appointments; 500 announcing Chairmen's appointments; 50 postal cards to acknowledge receipt of letters; having had 500 sheets of paper stamped and 2 boxes of paper, with name of former Secretary arranged for present use; have ordered 1,000 Board meeting notices and 1,000 Memorial Continental Hall notices; have ordered from Library Bureau cards and folders for the filing of letters, \$1.80; have had

engrossed commissions for National Officers and several for Spanish-American War Nurses, the latter replacing some that had not been received. In several cases where the nurses for whom commissions had been engrossed, were deceased, the commissions were forwarded to their immediate families.

I request authority to rent a safe deposit box in the Loan and Trust Bank, in which to deposit papers now kept in the safe of the Treasurer General's room, and also authority to transfer the documents, rent \$10 per annum; also to purchase a file case for letters and cards from the Library Bureau, price \$23; also to purchase a desk, as I have many valuable documents placed in my care, and no place in which to lock them. Prices of an oak desk, roller top, \$22.50; imitation mahogany, \$32; solid mahogany, \$55. These are Lansburgh's prices. A table for the Board room.

I also call attention to the motion cards which have been printed for the use of the members, and request that they will use them, so that the motions, the names of makers and seconders may be easily filed, price \$2.50. I request that every paper read at the meeting be deposited in the basket on my desk. If desired, the papers will be copied and returned. No record will be made of verbal reports.

I have to present to the Board for its consideration the resolution accepted by the Continental Congress relative to the Chalkley manuscripts.

A resolution presented by Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston, relative to reserving the East gallery for Daughters during the Congress. Request of honorary members of Spanish-American War Nurses for permission to send out a statement to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters relative to the monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses who died in service during the Spanish-American war; communication from Edwin C. Nevin, Philadelphia, relative to a letter written by Chapman & Chapman, of Philadelphia, and filed with the proceedings of October, 1904; also a letter from Mrs. H. P. R. Labadie, Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, relative to correction of the minutes of the National Board for March, 1905; also, list of papers transmitted to Mrs. Patton, State Regent of Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General, which were given her by Miss Pancoast, former Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter; said papers were transmitted to Mrs. Davis and by her handed over to me. Miss Huey has been notified, as they are the property of the Chapter, and should not be held by a National Officer; a communication from the Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton, Montana, sustaining their delegate, Miss Helen McCrackin, in her vote in the Continental Congress for Mrs. McCrackin and Mrs. Weed; also, a letter from Mrs. Tallant, former State Regent of Montana, sustaining Mrs. McCrackin; also, matter in regard to some of the proposed amendments, on which I wish

instructions before printing. A letter from Mrs. Day relating to the admission of a member of the Children of the American Revolution without initiation fee, in accordance with the Constitution, Art. VIII; also request authority for the printing of the Constitution, list of Officers and proposed Amendments.

I have received an invitation from Mrs. Gadsby, addressed to the National Board, inviting them to meet the President General, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m.

(Invitation withdrawn on account of death of General Boynton.)

I have received regrets from members unable to be present at this meeting of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Bills approved and ordered paid.

Report accepted with its recommendations.

Miss Miller moved: *That Miss Desha be granted the privilege of a safe deposit box.*

The Recording Secretary General inquired if this includes authority to transfer the documents. Answered in the affirmative.

The Recording Secretary General explained her method of filing letters,—making carbon copies, and filing these answers with the letters, and stated that the price of this case for filing will be \$23.

Mrs. Terry moved that this request be granted.

Mrs. Terry suggested that when a desk was purchased, it should be of mahogany and in keeping with Memorial Continental Hall.

Approved by Mrs. Howard and others.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to purchase a suitable desk, with the approval of the architect and the purchasing Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

The matter of the purchase of a table for the Board Room was next discussed. The recommendation being approved of, the Chair stated that this would be referred to the Purchasing Committee for action.

An invitation was read from Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson, of New York City, inviting the Board to an entertainment on Saturday, June 10th, in honor of the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. Howard moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be requested to send a letter to Mrs. A. J. Robinson, thanking her for her gracious invitation to meet the President General on June 10th.* Seconded by Miss William. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed said: "Madam President, may I ask that you direct that a copy of Mrs. Main's report be placed in my hands at the earliest possible opportunity, and may I ask that these letters,—the correspondence

on which the report is based,—be filed with the report. I move: *That the correspondence upon which this report is based be filed with the report.* I have made a motion. Will you kindly put it?" (signed) Helena Hill Weed. Seconded by M. E. S. Davis. Motion carried.

President General: "I am happy to put this, as I had already given my acquiescence to do this.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of April and May I have to report the following work accomplished in my office:

Supplies sent out during April—

Application blanks,	2,704
Constitutions,	429
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	394
Lists of National Officers,	131
Miniature blanks,	391
Circular for same,	391
Transfer cards,	108
Letters received,	141
Letters written,	98

Supplies sent out during May—

Application blanks,	2,169
Constitutions,	343
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	229
Miniature blanks,	200
Circular for same,	200
Transfer cards,	120
Letters received,	136
Letters written,	129

One or two letters have been received from the President General in regard to the work done by the Daughters for the Hungarians in this country. These letters were referred to the Assistant Historian General, it being part of her work to record this in compiling the Reports to the Smithsonian, and the President General was so informed.

The correspondence has consisted mainly in acknowledging the receipt of notifications of Chapter elections held in the various Chapters.

An invitation from Multnomah Chapter, Portland, Oregon, to a tea to be held June 14th, at the Oregon Building, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, has been received and acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried at one o'clock to take a recess until quarter after two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 6, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at half after two o'clock.

Reports of Officers were resumed, when the report of the Treasurer General was read and accepted.

(This report has already been published in the July Magazine by order of the Board.)

The President General stated that it was a pleasure to announce that she had brought a thousand dollar check for Memorial Continental Hall, and that there are also other checks for this fund, which will aggregate quite a nice sum.

It was moved and carried that the check announced by the President General be received with a rising vote of thanks.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE was read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

To the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: I have the honor to report that I have examined in detail the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer General for the receipts and expenditures of the Society to and inclusive of May 31st, and find them correct.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine to April 30th inclusive, and find them correct.

As I completed the audit of the Treasurer General's only yesterday, I have not yet had time to examine this last named account for the month of May, but it will be taken up right away.

Respectfully,

E. T. BUSHNELL, Auditor.

(Signed)

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Bushnell soliciting favorable consideration of his retention as Auditor to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Solomons moved: *That the proposition of Mr. Bushnell to be Auditor be favorably considered by the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor of reporting the following for the past two months: Applications presented, 737; applications verified, awaiting dues, 134; applications on file examined but incomplete, 183; applications on file unverified, 46; Real Daughters presented, 2; Badge permits issued, 425; Bar permits, 79; Recognition Pin permits, 205. Letters written, 514; postals written, 146. Resignations, 114; re-instatements, 13; dropped, 29; deaths, 56.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to cast the ballot for the applicants presented by the Registrar General.* Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the 737 applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General said: "The Registrar General is to be congratulated in presenting in this, her first report, so large a number of names for membership."

The Registrar General presented for the consideration of the Board the re-instatement of a member from the State of Washington, and explained the circumstances connected with this matter.

After some discussion, Mrs. Davis moved: *That the member from Washington State be re-instated.* Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Mrs. Jamieson stated that the former engrosser of the Society, Mr. Steele, had discontinued the work, and called attention to the necessity of having some one to fill his place without delay; also recommended to the Board Mr. P. F. Downey, of Alexandria, Virginia (who had been Mr. Steele's assistant) as capable of doing the work, and stated his terms.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the Registrar General be instructed to engage the engrosser, Mr. P. F. Downey (at his own bid) as long as satisfactory.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

The matter of the certificate plate was brought up for consideration, the Registrar General stating that the old plate was worn out and requested permission to procure a new plate.

The President General invited discussion on this subject and inquired the price of a new plate.

The Treasurer General advised that bids be solicited for this. Mrs. Mussey advised that all possible information be obtained on this subject before purchasing the plate.

Mrs. Howard moved: *That the Registrar General be empowered to have a new certificate plate made and the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bill for same.* Motion carried.

It was decided to defer action on this matter until fall.

The Registrar General presented, on the part of Mrs. Key, request for permission to go over the list of new members, with the view of sending out notices for her recognition pins.

The President General stated that inasmuch as part of proceeds of the recognition pin go to the Continental Hall fund it would seem only proper and just to assist Mrs. Key in this matter.

It was decided that Mrs. Key be asked to furnish leaflets to be sent out by the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General with the printed matter distributed from the offices.

In the absence of the Historian General, Mrs. Dolliver, her report was presented by Mrs. Lockwood.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The 21st volume of the Lineage Book is progressing satisfactorily. Three hundred and fifty national numbers have been edited, sixty-eight letters having been written, asking further particulars in regard to Revolutionary ancestors. The replies received express gratification that we have given the members an opportunity to correct errors and place upon record newly gathered facts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood read a letter from Dr. Lamprecht, of Leipzig, Germany, relative to a Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, which the former Board had ordered sent to Dr. Lamprecht, and stated that the volume was now ready to be mailed. This was approved, and the President General suggested that a communication from the National Board accompany this volume of the Report to be sent to Dr. Lamprecht.

Miss Solomons suggested that this be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, with the request that they transmit it to Leipzig.

The report of the Librarian General was read, as follows:

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: I have to report the following additions to the Library since the last meeting of the Board, April 24, 1905:

BOOKS.

Genealogy of the family of Gamaliel Gerould, son of Dr. Jacques (or James) Jerauld, of Province of Languedoc, France. Bristol, N. H., 1885. Presented by Mrs. Jennie Clapp Wood Dorsey.

Constitution and By-Laws, Officers and Members Ohio Society of New York. New York, 1905.

Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast. By Samuel Adams Drake. New York, 1875. Presented by Mrs. George Chandler.

American Cyclopaedia. New York, 1883. 17 volumes. Presented by Mrs. George Chandler.

Proceedings of the Lexington Historical Society and Papers relating to the history of the town. Vol. 3. Lexington, 1905. Presented by Mrs. Sarah B. Van Ness.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1903. 2 volumes. Washington, 1905. Presented by the Bureau of Education.

Some historic families of South Carolina. By Frampton Erroll Ellis. Atlanta, 1905. Presented by Mrs. W. D. Ellis.

Pen pictures of the plains. By Sarah Elizabeth Howard. Denver, 1902. Presented by the author through the Centennial State Chapter.

Colonial Days. By J. Max Clark. Denver, 1902. Presented by the author through the Centennial State Chapter.

A history: Greeley and the Union colony of Colorado. By David Boyd. Greeley, 1890. Presented by the daughter of the author through the Centennial State Chapter.

Report of the State Librarian for 1903. Hartford, 1904.

Report of the State Librarian for 1904. Hartford, 1905.

Collection of Connecticut Historical Society. Vol. X. Hartford, 1905.

PAMPHLETS.

Reading list of ethics. By Frank H. Whitmore. Albany, 1905.

Major John Moor Memorial, 1731-1904-1809. Presented by Mrs. Maud Moore Emery.

PERIODICALS.

Annals of Iowa,April

Bulletin New York Public Library,April, May

Genealogical Magazine,May

Medford Historical Register,April

West Virginia Historical Magazine,April

William and Mary College Quarterly,April

Washington Historian,April, July, 1901

Texas State Historical Association Quarterly,January

The above list comprises 31 books, 2 pamphlets and 8 periodicals. 26 books were presented, 5 were received in exchange, 1 pamphlet was presented and 1 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

The Librarian General made a statement to the Board in regard to the case of a Real Daughter, which had been brought to her attention, with the request that all necessary data be looked up, to prove the status of the case.

The President General said: "During our Continental Congress there appeared an article in the *New York Herald*, stating that a Real Daughter had been committed to the county poorhouse. I immediately sent word to a member in New York, asking her to investigate this, and almost immediately after, I received a letter from our Recording Secretary General informing me of the resolution for proceeding in the case of these Real Daughters. I then appointed a member of the New

York City Chapter to look into this matter and I have received her very excellent report this morning, which I ask our Librarian General to present to you."

The report was then read by the Librarian General as follows:

"THE MANHASSET," 63 EAST 59TH ST.,

NEW YORK, June 5, 1905.

MY DEAR MADAM PRESIDENT: Obedient to the request contained in your letter of the 10th ultimo, that I investigate the statement published in the New York *Herald* of April 30th last (clipping hereto attached), to the effect that "Mrs. Henrietta de Forest Bell" was of Revolutionary ancestry, I have gone thoroughly into the matter, made search of various records, and beg to report as follows:

I located Mrs. Bell at the Woman's Lodging House, No. 6 Rivington Street, City; read to her the article contained in the *Herald*, and secured from her the following statement:

Her name is Mrs. Harriet de Forest Bell, 80 years of age, the sole survivor of eleven children (she having been born many years after the tenth child), born to Derick de Forest and his wife (formerly Elizabeth Allen), both of Albany, New York, the said Derick de Forest having served in the War of the Revolution.

That the patron of Albany gave to her father's family along with five or six other families, among them, the Van Veghtens,—old spelling,—the burying ground in which her father's remains now lie, with a monument to mark the spot; that it is located at a little place called Bath, opposite Albany, and to be seen up the hill from the terminus of the Hudson River Railroad.

She referred me to Mr. Weeks, the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department of this city, as a man whom she had known a long time, and who knew of her condition in life.

I have conferred with Mr. Weeks also with Miss Knaufft, the matron of the Women's Lodging House in Rivington Street, and learn from both that Mrs. Bell is a most deserving woman and in the direst possible need, not even being sure from night to night of the price (fifteen cents) for the privilege of sleeping on a cot in the room with others.

From the official records of the War of the Revolution, I have ascertained that Derick de Forest served in the war as sergeant, then lieutenant in the Albany County militia, 3rd Regiment, Col. Philip P. Schuyler; Captain Jacob J. Lansing's Company. I have found this officer of record in Fernow's "New York in the Revolution," New York State Archives, vol. 1, Lenox Library; also in "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," 2nd edition; Roberts', Lenox and Astor Libraries.

In my investigations into this remarkable and most interesting and deserving case, I have communicated with and received assistance from Miss Aline E. Solomons, Librarian General, Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution; Mr. A. J. F. Van Laer, architect of the New York State Library at Albany, New York; and the Military Secretary of the War Department, and I desire to make appreciation and recognition of the same.

Mrs. Bell's mind is clear, her manner and conversation those of a woman of extreme refinement; her language is well chosen and she speaks French and Italian fluently, having acted as interpreter at Belvue Hospital when a patient there some time ago. Her wants are few, and her dearest hope is to have a little room in which she can make her home, cook the little food she eats, and spend the remainder of her days.

She appears to have good health and if her eyes were looked after and proper glasses prescribed for them, and a few bodily comforts provided for her, and the certainty of a small fixed income,—say \$12 or \$15 a month,—I think she could be made a very happy woman, for she is of a very cheerful temperament and has no complaints to make, and the honor done the memory of her brave father by these investigations, is what she thinks of, far more than the hope that it would naturally inspire, that she is to be assisted.

In my opinion, it would be an act of glorious charity for our great organization to lend itself to her assistance.

Submitting the above for your wise consideration and that of your able Board of Management and Executive Committee.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

MARIE WILSON McWATERS.

The President General expressed the desire that Congress, at some future time, would appropriate a sum to be drawn upon for these indigent Real Daughters.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the report read by the Librarian General regarding the Real Daughter of New York be embodied in the minutes of this meeting and published in the Magazine.* Seconded by Miss Mickley. Motion carried.

Miss Desha stated that at one of the Congresses Mrs. Fowler made a resolution in regard to Real Daughters, and money was appropriated and forwarded to the Real Daughter in Massachusetts; but that the lady received only one payment, as she died before the second payment was made.

The President General expressed the opinion that it would be well to ascertain the action of Congress on this subject, as it might have been overlooked in the report.

Mrs. Hazen was of the opinion that the National organization should have a fund upon which to draw for the assistance of these Real Daughters.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the case of this Real Daughter be re-*

ferred to the State Regent of New York. Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Miss Solomons stated that the Library was in need of more book shelves, and thought that probably two additional ones would be sufficient.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the Librarian General be authorized to do whatever she deems best for the Library.* Motion carried.

Miss Desha brought to the Board the matter of Miss Jean Anderson, a former Child of the American Revolution of Tennessee for membership in the National Society, explaining the complications that had arisen in this case, and moved: *That Miss Jean Anderson, a Child of the American Revolution, be admitted as a member, and the Treasurer General be authorized to accept the dues.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

Miss Miller presented for the consideration of the Board a letter from Mrs. Park, of Georgia, in regard to souvenir spoons for the pages at the Continental Congress. This was directed to be referred to the Curator for information. Also, a letter from the American Historical Association requesting information in regard to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Mussey suggested that a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society be sent to this association.

Mrs. Estey presented a Revolutionary relic from the Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

It was moved and carried that this be received with thanks.

Mrs. Lockwood read a communication from Caldwell & Co. relative to the souvenir spoons furnished by the firm for the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

After some discussion, Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the contract with Caldwell & Co. for the souvenir spoons furnished during the Fourteenth Continental Congress be referred to the Continental Hall Committee.* Motion carried.

The President General stated that she had a list of the Executive Committee to be elected by the Board. This was read by Mrs. Lockwood, and unanimously approved by the Board.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That this committee be elected.* Motion carried.

The Committee was as follows: Mrs. Donald McLean, Chairman; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Mrs. John R. Walker, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Robert E. Park, and Mrs. J. V. Quarles.

The President General then read the list of the other committees appointed by her, as follows: Auditing Committee, Mrs. Richard C. Adams, Chairman; Mrs. John R. Garrison, Mrs. Lillian Messenger, Mrs. Fanny Irvin Matthews, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt.

Printing Committee: Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Chairman; Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. C. C. Bryan, Mrs. H. P. Gerald, and Miss Aline E. Solomons.

Purchasing Committee: Mrs. Howard Hodgkins, Chairman; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Edward Bennet Rosa, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock.

Supervision Committee: Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Chairman; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. Kate K. Henry, and Mrs. D. K. Shute.

Committee on Chapter By-Laws: Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Chairman; Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Geo. F. Beach, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Committee to Furnish President General's Room: Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Mrs. Mussey announced to the Board that Mrs. Henry, who was confirmed at the Congress as State Vice-Regent of the District had resigned to accept the Vice-Regency of the Mary Washington Chapter, and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins was nominated by the chapters of the District as State Vice-Regent.

This name was presented by Mrs. Mussey for confirmation by the Board as State Vice-Regent of the District. Motion unanimously carried.

The President General announced to the Board the receipt of a letter from the State Regent of New Jersey, and stated that in the absence of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters she would request that action be taken thereon. It was in regard to a Chapter which it was proposed to be formed in New Jersey by a former member of the New York City Chapter, and for which the New Jersey State Regent desired the authorization of the Board.

The President General stated that as there was to be a long adjournment of the Board during the summer, it would seem advisable to act upon this matter at the present time.

It was moved and carried that the Board authorize the formation of the New Chapter in New Jersey.

The Treasurer General made some explanations to the Board in regard to the approval of the bills by the Finance Committee and suggested that these bills be approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee each week, as the By-Laws require the bills to be signed by the Chairman of that committee. A discussion of some length ensued. Mrs. Davis then moved: *That the bills be approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee and that said committee meet at least twice a month, and oftener if necessary.* Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The President General spoke of the death of General Boynton, which had occurred a few days previous, and stated that owing to the fact that Mrs. Boynton was one of the early officers of the Society, and her

husband a man of much prominence, and a member of our first Advisory Board, 1890-91, it was fitting and appropriate that the Board make some arrangements to attend the funeral of General Boynton, in a body, as a tribute of respect to his memory.

Miss Desha moved: *That the Board, out of respect to General Boynton, take a recess until half after one o'clock on Wednesday in order to attend the funeral.* Motion unanimously carried.

At half after five o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 7, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock, by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The reports were continued.

The Business Manager of the Magazine presented the following:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st 1905.

Subscriptions, as per voucher and Cash Registrar,	\$361 75
Sale of extra copies,	15 13
Advertisements,	21 10
Half-tone cuts, paid for by individuals,	20 35
Total (Amount delivered to Treasurer General),	\$418 33
Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:	
Printing and mailing April number,	\$273 65
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 68
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Salary, Editor, Genealogical Dep't, 2 months,	40 00
Postage for Editor,	10 00
Half-tone cuts,	19 00
Auditing Business Manager's accounts,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	12 17
	<hr/> \$681 50

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 31st, 1905.

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$ 57
Postage, 2 months,	6 00

Postal Cards, (25),	25
Express, mailing lists, plates, proofs, etc.,	2 25
Freight and cartage, extra numbers, from Harrisburg, April,	87
Telegrams, President General, 27 cents; Editor, 40 cents; Harrisburg, 31 cents,	98
Commissions returned on 5 subscriptions at 20 cents, Mrs. J. E. Briggs,	1 00
Box of paper clips,	15
Janitor, for bringing up box,	10

\$12 17

This is the month when the contract for the printing the Magazine for the year, beginning with July, 1905, must be awarded.

Bids were asked from the Harrisburg Publishing Company; the John C. Winston Co., of Philadelphia; Messrs. Judd & Detweiler, and Messrs. McGill & Wallace, of Washington. No bids have been received from the Washington firms,—Mr. Judd, of the firm of Judd & Detweiler, explaining that in the present unsettled condition in the printing business, in view of the demand for an eight hour day, they were unwilling to make a long contract, at present.

It will be seen that the Harrisburg Publishing Company has made the lowest bid.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

The President General invited discussion on the matter of the contract for printing the Magazine.

It being stated that the bid offered by the Harrisburg Company appeared to be the most advantageous, Mrs. Terry moved: *That the bid of the Harrisburg Publishing Company for the printing of the American Monthly Magazine, be accepted and the contract awarded to that Company.* Seconded by Miss Mickley. Motion carried.

The President General stated to the Board that she had recently been entertained at a meeting of the Daughters, and the matter of the bringing home the remains of John Paul Jones was spoken of, when the President General suggested that a flag be sent from the Daughters of the American Revolution to envelop the body of this Revolutionary hero, to be placed upon his bier when the body is brought back to the land of his adoption. The President General stated that Admiral Sigbee had approved of this, and she also gave some details connected with the part the Daughters had proposed to take in this matter and expressed gratification that the Society would be identified with the ceremonies attending this event.

The Recording Secretary General presented the following on the part of Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston:

Request that the National Board of Management instruct the House Committee of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, to reserve the East Gallery for resident and visiting Daughters, not members of the Congress.

There is an amendment pending to the By-laws, but the above request is made in order that the seat's will be provided for said members at the beginning of the next Congress, before the By-law can be acted upon.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the question of seating Daughters at the Congress be referred to the next House Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the attention of the Board some valuable historical records of Augusta County, Virginia, the publication of which the Fourteenth Continental Congress had referred to the Board, and stated that she had asked Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mickley, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Johnston, Miss E. B. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Rosa, and others interested in such documents, to examine the same. Miss Solomons spoke favorably of the purchase of these documents and stated that the former Librarian General, Mrs. Rosa, considered that they would be a valuable acquisition to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library. The other members present who had examined the documents also approved of the proposed purchase.

After a full discussion, Mrs. Davis moved: *That the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be appropriated for the purchase of the Chalkley manuscripts, the proofreading and preparation, and the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill.* Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board a circular letter from the ex-members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, with a request to send out the same with the printed matter sent out from the Office.

Mrs. Davis moved: *That permission be granted the ex-members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps to send out their circular with the matter issued from the Daughters of the American Revolution office, thus saving postage thereon.* Motion unanimously carried.

The Treasurer General asked that her report, presented at this meeting, be published in the next issue of the Magazine, without waiting for the approval of the minutes, as it was necessary should appear without delay.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the report of the Treasurer General be published in the next Magazine.*

Motion carried.

The following report was presented by the Recording Secretary General:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALE OF SOUVENIRS, Fourteenth Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Two tapestry pictures returned unsold.

Three water color pictures returned unsold.

	Amt. recd.	Amt. to C. H.
Pictures, Rodney's Ride,		\$13 90
Book, Tale of the Spinning Wheel,	\$4 00	80
Book, Fate of the Schooner,.....	2 45	70
Book, Red, White and Blue,.....	2 00	Amt to be given later.
Picture, Continental Hall,	2 00	2 00
Glassware,	31 25	Total profit to be given every 6 months

Total,	\$17 40
(Signed)	MARY DESHA, Acting Chairman.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted.

The Treasurer General asked that her report, presented at this meeting, be published in the next issue of the Magazine, without waiting for the approval of the minutes, as it was necessary that it should appear at once.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the report of the Treasurer General be published in the next Magazine.* Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board a communication from the Declaration of Independence Chapter relative to certain documents from that Chapter that had not been incorporated in the proceedings of the Board meetings last year, when the matter to which these documents pertained was discussed, and requested that the same be filed with the proceedings.

The President General stated that as the request from the Declaration of Independence Chapter was, that these documents be simply filed with the proceedings,—not the minutes,—that might be granted, and asked an expression of opinion from the Board.

The Treasurer General stated that many letters had been read in informal session that had been received on this subject, by the Officers, and for that reason had not been turned over for the proceedings.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That copies of the communication referred to by the Regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, be filed with the proceedings of this meeting.* Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General was requested to furnish copies of all the letters she had received on this matter for the purpose of filing.

The matter of the resignation of Miss Pancoast from the Declaration of Independence Chapter was brought up by the Treasurer General, who asked that some decision be made at this meeting, order that the entries in her books might be properly made as to this member.

The Treasurer General stated that the papers of that Chapter had been turned over by Miss Pancoast, the former Recording Secretary of the Chapter, to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, who was now abroad, and that the papers had been sent here to the Rooms, and suggested that inasmuch as the Chapter will not accept Miss Pancoast's resignation, that the National Board take action and remove Miss Pancoast's name from the roll of membership of the Declaration of Independence Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the papers which had been turned over by Miss Pancoast were in her custody, she having taken care of them as a friend of the Chapter; but she desired instructions from the Board as to the proper disposition of these papers.

The Treasurer General again urged immediate action by the Board in regard to Miss Pancoast's resignation.

The Recording Secretary General moved: *That the Declaration of Independence Chapter be advised that the Recording Secretary General has been instructed to place in the proceedings of this meeting all papers relative to the matter referred to, and that Miss Baird-Huey be requested to take possession of these papers turned over by Miss Pancoast, and now in the possession of the Recording Secretary General, and accept Miss Pancoast's resignation from the Chapter.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

The Board then adjourned, for a meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Minutes unanimously accepted by the Board, October 3rd, 1905.

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

the official informal emblem, is sterling silver, the insignia in blue and gold resting on a field of white enamel.

Send name of member for whom intended with one dollar to **MRS. ELLENORE DUTCHER KEY, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.** and pin will be forwarded postage prepaid. National Number engraved free.

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By

Mrs. Emma Wait Avery

Ex-Regent Bellevue Chapter St. Albans, Vt.

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